



Personnel

**COMBAT ARMS WEAPON TRAINING PROGRAMS
FOR RIFLES, HANDGUNS, SHOTGUNS,
GRENADE LAUNCHERS, LIGHT ANTIARMOR WEAPONS,
AND THE M249 AUTOMATIC RIFLE**

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This manual implements Air Force Policy Directive (AFPD) 36-22, *Air Force Military Training and Air Force Instruction* (AFI) 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*. It gives guidance and procedures for rifles, handguns, shotguns, grenade launchers, antiarmor weapons, and the M249 automatic rifle training programs. Use this manual with Air Force Instruction (AFI) 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*. Process proposed supplements as required by AFI 36-360 V1, *AF Publications and Forms Management Programs--Developing and Processing Publications*. Submit recommended changes or clarification requests through MAJCOM channels to HQ AFSFC/SFWC, 1720 Patrick Street, Lackland AFB, TX 78236-5226. Do not use the Air Force Innovative Development Through Employee Awareness (IDEA) Program to suggest changes to Air Force qualification Courses of Fire. This Air Force Manual applies to Air Force Reserve Command (AFRC) and Air National Guard units.

SUMMARY OF REVISIONS

This document is substantially revised and must be completely reviewed.

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Chapter 1

RIFLE TRAINING PROGRAM

1.1. Rifle Air Force Qualification Courses. These courses provide Air Force members with the minimum training and evaluation required for qualification with each rifle, GAU/GUU series sub-machinegun, and M4 series carbine. Individuals to be armed with the GAU/GUU series sub-machinegun or M4 series carbines must qualify with that weapon, even if currently qualified on the M16 series rifle. Before an individual qualified with the GAU/GUU series sub-machinegun or M4 series carbines can be armed with the M16 series rifle, as a minimum, they must receive academic training and evaluation on the mechanical differences between models. This training will be documented in the remarks section on the individual's *AF Form 522, USAF Ground Weapons Training Data*, and expiration date will be aligned with that of the GAU/GUU series sub-machinegun or M4 series carbine actually fired for qualification. Group A personnel will battle sight zero any weapon they are to be armed with. Groups B and C personnel should zero and qualify with the actual weapon they are to be armed with, however do not remove weapons from extended storage packaging solely to accomplish this.

1.2. Training Overview.

1.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the rifle qualification training program. Initial training consists of in-depth classroom instruction, qualification on the Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC), and passing mechanical evaluations. Initial training (first time qualification) on AFQC is a prerequisite before proceeding to more advanced specialized training courses.

1.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of required classroom instruction, qualifying on the AFQC or Specialized Rifle Course (SRC) evaluation phases, and passing mechanical evaluations. Frequency of this training is outlined in AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*.

1.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

1.2.4. Combat Rifle Course (CRC). The rifle CRC provides advanced weapons training to personnel most likely to engage in ground combat at distances beyond 200 meters. If logistical support is available to support this type training, MAJCOMs should develop combat rifle training programs, identify personnel who would most benefit and determine frequency of training. This course is best administered at MAJCOM approved regional training centers.

1.2.5. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the individual's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

1.3. Instructor Guidelines.

1.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during the operator maintenance evaluation (care, clearing, and function check). See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

1.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, help, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during grouping, zeroing, practice, and evaluation orders of fire. See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

1.3.3. Tower Operator. The tower operator has responsibility and authority for safe and effective range operations during range training sessions. See AFI 36-2226 for exceptions.

1.4. Rifle Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

1.4.1. For AFQC -- 7 to 8 hours.

1.4.2. For SRC -- 6 to 7 hours.

1.4.3. For remedial, CRC, and Unit training, as required.

1.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the rifle against enemy targets.

1.6. Training Objectives (AFQC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in table 1.1.

1.6.1. Information Training Objectives. The trainees must be familiar with:

1.6.1.1. Safety procedures.

1.6.1.2. Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.

1.6.1.3. Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving ammunition.

1.6.1.4. Range firing procedures.

Table 1.1. Rifle AFQC Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
1.	Operate Rifle	Rifle, dummy ammunition, and required equipment	Operate rifle
ITO			
1.1	Load magazine	Two magazines, filler, and dummy ammunition	Load one magazine
1.2	Load rifle	Rifle and loaded magazine	Load rifle.
1.3	Unload/clear rifle	Rifle loaded with dummy ammunition	Unload/clear rifle
1.4	Reload rifle	Rifle in configuration of all rounds having been fired.	Reload rifle from the fastened pouch
1.5	Apply immediate and remedial actions.	Rifle and dummy ammunition remedial actions	Apply actions.
1.6	Perform function check.	Rifle	Perform function check.
2.	Apply rifle fundamentals.	Rifle, dummy ammunition and equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			
2.1	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding rifle.	Rifle	Demonstrate correct firing positions and techniques to properly hold the rifle.
2.2	Apply aiming techniques.	Rifle, sighting and aiming bar, and/or other devices.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.3	Apply breath control.	Rifle	Apply breath control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply trigger control.	Rifle	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score on AFQC.	Rifle and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			
3.1	Zero rifle.	Rifle and required equipment.	Fire one 4-centimeter shot group.
3.2	Fire teaching phase.	Rifle and required ammunition/equipment.	75-meter target should have 7 hits 175-meter target should have 5 hits. 300 meter target should have 3 hits

Table 1.1. Rifle AFQC Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
3.3	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	Rifle and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	Rifle and required equipment.	Clean, inspect, and lubricate rifle and pass function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble rifle.	Rifle	Disassemble rifle to authorized level.
4.2	Clean rifle.	Rifle and proper cleaning equipment.	Properly clean rifle.
4.3	Lubricate rifle.	Rifle and required lubricating supplies.	Lubricate rifle.
4.4	Assemble rifle.	Rifle	Assemble rifle.
4.5	Perform function check.	Rifle	Function check rifle.

1.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

1.7.1. First Period -- Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 3 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

1.7.1.1 Prepare all required forms and documents.

1.7.1.2 Teach the basic rules of weapons safety.

1.7.1.3. Issue each trainee a rifle, magazines, web belt, magazine pouch, magazine filler, dummy rounds, care and cleaning equipment, and other required equipment.

1.7.1.4. Introduce subject, motivate trainees, and express importance for US Air Force personnel to handle weapons safely and efficiently.

1.7.1.5. Describe rifle characteristics.

1.7.1.6. Describe rifle exterior nomenclature.

1.7.1.7. How the rifle functions.

1.7.1.8. Types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.

1.7.1.9. How to care for, handle, and preserve ammunition.

1.7.1.10. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

1.7.1.10.1. Clearing the rifle.

1.7.1.10.2. Disassembling, assembling, and function checking the rifle.

1.7.1.10.3. Caring for, cleaning, and lubricating the rifle and magazine for all climatic conditions.

1.7.1.10.4. Loading and unloading the magazine.

1.7.1.10.5. Loading, charging, unloading, and reloading the rifle.

1.7.1.10.6. Teach stoppage, immediate action, and remedial action procedures.

1.7.1.10.7. Conduct immediate action practical exercises.

1.7.2. Second Period -- Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

1.7.2.1. Explain and demonstrate:

1.7.2.1.1. Firing positions (fig 1.3. -- 1.8.).

1.7.2.1.2. How marksmanship fundamentals help ensure target hits at all ranges.

1.7.2.1.3. Aiming to include sight alignment, placement of the aiming point, and focus of the eye.

1.7.2.2. Correct sight alignment and sight picture by using sighting and aiming training aids.

1.7.2.3. Conduct practical exercises on proper techniques of holding the rifle and breath and trigger control.

1.7.2.4. Principles of mechanical and battle sight zero, wind effect, and bullet trajectory.

1.7.2.5. Conduct sight adjustment exercises.

1.7.3. Third Period -- Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the student to confidently fire the rifle before evaluation. About 1.5 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

1.7.3.1. Explain:

1.7.3.1.1. Safety requirements for live firing.

1.7.3.1.2. Range procedures.

1.7.3.2. Review marksmanship fundamentals.

1.7.3.3. Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live firing.

1.7.3.4. Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.

1.7.3.5. Conduct practice fire training.

1.7.3.6. Use ball and dummy exercises, if needed.

1.7.4. Fourth Period -- Evaluation. About 1.5 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

1.7.4.1. Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.

1.7.4.2. Conduct qualification evaluation according to figure 1.1.

1.7.4.3. Instructor will score evaluation phases.

1.7.4.4. Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.

- 1.7.4.5. Trainees must correctly perform function check.
- 1.7.4.6. Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate required proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.
- 1.7.4.7. Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

1.8. Administrative Requirements.

1.8.1. Reference Material:

- 1.8.1.1. AFI 36-2226, Combat Arms Program
- 1.8.1.2. T.O. 11W3-5-5-1, *Operator, Maintenance, Repair and Replacement Parts, Rifle 5.56mm M16, Rifle 5.56mm M16A1, Bipod Assembly M3, and Launcher Grenade 40mm XM148*
- 1.8.1.3. T.O. 11W3-5-5-1-1, *Maintenance and Repair, Sub-machinegun, 5,56mm GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A, and GUU-5/P*
- 1.8.1.4. T.O. 11W3-5-5-31, *Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual, M2 Bolt*
- 1.8.1.5. T.O. 11W3-5-5-41, *Operator's Manual, Rifle, 5.56mm, M16A2*
- 1.8.1.6. T.O. 11W3-5-5-61, *Operator's Manual for Rifle, 5.56mm, M16, M16A1*
- 1.8.1.7. T.O. 11W3-5-5-81, *M16A1 and M16A2 Rifle Marksmanship (Army FM 23-9)*
- 1.8.1.8. T.O. 11W2-6-7-2, *Organizational and Intermediate Instruction with IPB, C-Mag 100 Round Magazine for M16 Series Rifle*
- 1.8.1.9. TM 750-244-7, *Procedures for Destruction of Equipment (Army)*

1.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- 1.8.2.1. Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.
- 1.8.2.2. Range with 25 meter target distance capable of accomodating the type of ammunition used for training.
- 1.8.2.3. Care and cleaning area.

1.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- 1.8.3.1. Rifle (one per trainee).
- 1.8.3.2. 30 round magazines (as required), web gear, ammo pouches, and if applicable issued LBE/LBV.
- 1.8.3.3. Dummy ammunition, magazine filler, empty bandoleer and empty ammunition can/box.
- 1.8.3.4. Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.
- 1.8.3.5. Flip charts.
- 1.8.3.6. Overhead projector/computer system with visual slide capability.
- 1.8.3.7. Slide projector.

- 1.8.3.8. Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- 1.8.3.9. Slides and transparencies.
- 1.8.3.10. Zero targets.
- 1.8.3.11. Public address system.
- 1.8.3.12. Sound suppressors and/or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- 1.8.3.13. Eye protection for instructors (mandatory). Eye protection for trainees (strongly recommended).
- 1.8.3.14. Care and cleaning equipment.
- 1.8.3.15. Slow and timed fire targets.
- 1.8.3.16. Student handout material.
- 1.8.3.17. First Aid Kit.
- 1.8.3.18. Brass deflectors.
- 1.8.3.19. Combat Arms Training Simulator that meets requirements identified in AFI 36-2226.
- 1.8.4. Course Ammunition. Cartridge, 5.56mm Ball, 5.56mm Plastic Practice Cartridge, 5.56mm Frangible or other authorized ammunition as required.
- 1.8.5. Documents Needed: AF Form 522, *US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data*, and 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record*.

1.9. Specialized Rifle Course (SRC). The SRC is a specialized course designed to train personnel on rapid fire, automatic/burst fire, night fire, and firing while wearing chemical warfare defense ensemble (CWDE). The SRC qualifies Group A members to bear arms provided the rifle AFQC initial program (first time) has been successfully accomplished. Approximate training time is 6 to 8 hours.

1.10. Training Objective (SRC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in table 1.2.

- 1.10.1. Information Training Objectives. The trainee must be familiar with:
 - 1.10.1.1. Safety procedures.
 - 1.10.1.2. Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
 - 1.10.1.3. Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving 5.56 millimeter (mm) ammunition.
 - 1.10.1.4. Range firing procedures.

Table 1.2. Rifle SRC Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	

Table 1.2. Rifle SRC Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
1.	Meet/Exceed minimum SRC qualifying scores.	Rifle and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on SRC evaluation phases.
ITO			
1.1	Fire SRC battle sight zero phase.	Rifle and required ammunition/equipment.	Fire one 4-centimeter shot group.
1.2	Qualify on SRC CWDE phase.	Rifle and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
1.3	Qualify on SRC Day Rapid and Automatic Fire phases.	Rifle and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
1.4	Qualify on SRC Night Semi-automatic Fire phase.	Rifle and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
1.5	Qualify on SRC Night automatic Fire phase.	Rifle and required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.

1.11. Recommended Sequence of Events.

1.11.1. First Period -- Orientation and Preparatory Marksmanship Training for Chemical Warfare Defense and Rapid and Automatic Fire Training. About 2 hours are needed for training.

1.11.1.1. Prepare all required forms and documentation.

1.11.1.2. Review the basic rules of weapons safety.

1.11.1.3. Discuss the potential need to fire in a nuclear, biological, or chemical (NBC) environment.

1.11.1.4. Explain advantages and disadvantages of rapid and automatic/burst fire.

1.11.1.5. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises:

1.11.1.5.1. Proper CWDE firing techniques.

1.11.1.5.2. Rapid and automatic/burst marksmanship fundamentals.

1.11.2. Second Period -- Preparatory Marksmanship Training for Night Fire Training. About 2 hours are needed for training.

1.11.2.1. Discuss firing in a limited visibility environment.

1.11.2.2. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises:

1.11.2.2.1. In the principles and techniques of night firing.

1.11.2.2.2. On operating and zeroing night vision goggles, scopes, and other aiming devices.

1.11.3. Third Period -- Live Fire and Evaluation. About 3 hours are needed for training.

1.11.3.1. Review live firing safety requirements.

- 1.11.3.2. Review range procedures.
- 1.11.3.3. Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live firing.
- 1.11.3.4. Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.
- 1.11.3.5. Conduct live fire and evaluation phases.
- 1.11.3.6. Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from those positions (fig 1.3. -- 1.8.).
- 1.11.3.7. Instructor will score evaluation phases.
- 1.11.3.8. Evaluate trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check. Trainees must correctly perform function check.
- 1.11.3.9. Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate required proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of those individuals who fail.
- 1.11.3.10. Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

1.12. Administrative Requirements.

1.12.1. Reference Material:

- 1.12.1.1. AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*
- 1.12.1.2. T.O. 11W3-5-5-1, *Operator, Maintenance, Repair and Replacement Parts, Rifle 5.56mm M16, Rifle 5.56mm M16A1, Bipod Assembly M3, and Launcher Grenade 40mm XM148*
- 1.12.1.3. T.O. 11W3-5-5-1-1, *Maintenance and Repair, Sub-machinegun, 5,56mm GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A, and GUU-5P*
- 1.12.1.4. T.O. 11W3-5-5-31, *Operator's and Organizational Maintenance Manual, M2 Bolt*
- 1.12.1.5. T.O. 11W3-5-5-41, *Operator's Manual, Rifle, 5.56mm, M16A2*
- 1.12.1.6. T.O. 11W3-5-5-61, *Operator's Manual for Rifle, 5.56mm, M16, M16A1*
- 1.12.1.7. T.O. 11W3-5-5-81, *M16A1 and M16A2 Rifle Marksmanship (Army FM 23-9)*
- 1.12.1.8. T.O. 11W2-6-7-2, *Organizational and Intermediate Instruction with IPB, C-Mag 100 Round Magazine for M16 Series Rifle*
- 1.12.1.9. TM 11-5855-213-10, *Operator's Manual Night Vision Sight Individual Served Weapon AN/PVS-4*
- 1.12.1.10. TM 11-5855-238-10, *Operator's Manual for Night Vision Goggles Ground Use: AN/PVS-5, AN/PVS-5A, AN/PVS-5B, AN/PVS-5C*
- 1.12.1.11. TM 11-5855-262-10-1, *Operator's Manual Night Vision Goggle, AN/PVS-7A*
- 1.12.1.12. T.O. 12S10-2PVS7-11, *Operator's Manual Night Vision Goggle AN/PVS-7D*
- 1.12.1.13. TM 11-5855-297-12&P, *Operator's and Unit Maintenance Manual Aiming Light Infrared AN/PAQ-4A*

- 1.12.1.14. TM 11-5855-301-12&P, *Operators and Unit Maintenance Manual, Light, Aiming, Infrared AN/PAQ-4B, AN/PAQ-4C*
- 1.12.1.15. AP90100, *Operator's Manual, LALPS* (manufacture publication)
- 1.12.1.16. TM 750-244-2, *Procedures for Destruction of Electronics Material to Prevent Enemy Use*
- 1.12.2. Facilities Needed:
 - 1.12.2.1. Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.
 - 1.12.2.2. Range with 25 meter or yard target distance capable of accomodating the type of ammunition used for training.
 - 1.12.2.3. Care and cleaning area.
- 1.12.3. Training Aids and Equipment:
 - 1.12.3.1. Rifle (one per trainee).
 - 1.12.3.2. 30 round magazines (as required), web gear ammo pouches and issued LBE/LBV, if applicable.
 - 1.12.3.3. Bipods.
 - 1.12.3.4. Dummy rounds and magazine fillers.
 - 1.12.3.5. Targets, as required.
 - 1.12.3.6. Public address system.
 - 1.12.3.7. Sound suppressors and/or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
 - 1.12.3.8. Eye protection for instructors (clear eye protection during night fire phases). Eye protection for trainees (strongly recommended).
 - 1.12.3.9. Protective (Gas) mask with carrier, CWDE protective gloves, helmet, and flak vest.
 - 1.12.3.10. Night vision devices (as applicable).
 - 1.12.3.11. Care and cleaning equipment.
 - 1.12.3.12. Brass deflectors
 - 1.12.3.13. Combat Arms Training Simulator that meets requirements identified in AFI 36-2226.
- 1.12.4. Course Ammunition. Cartridge, 5.56mm Ball, 5.56mm Tracer, 5.56mm Plastic Practice Cartridge, or 5.56mm Frangible.
- 1.12.5. Documents Needed: AF Form 522, *US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data*, and 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record*.

Figure 1.1. Rifle Firing Requirements, Rifle Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC)

<u>ORDER</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ROUNDS</u>	<u>TIME (SEC)</u>	<u>DISTANCE M/YDS</u>	<u>TARGET</u>
Phase I: Battle Sight Zero and Grouping					
1.	Prone Supported	4 (1, 4-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
2.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
3.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
4.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
5.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
		16 Total Rounds			
Phase II: Practice					
1.	Prone Supported	6 (2, 3-rd mag)	50	25	SF
2.	Prone Unsupported	6 (2, 3-rd mag)	50	25	SF
3.	Kneeling Supported	6 (2, 3-rd mag)	50	25	SF
4.	Foxhole / Over Barricade Supported	6 (2, 3-rd mag)	50	25	SF
		24 Total Rounds			
Phase III: Evaluation					
1.	Prone Supported	10 (1, 4-rd & 2, 3-rd mags)	90	25	TF
2.	Prone Unsupported	10 (1, 4-rd & 2, 3-rd mags)	90	25	TF
3.	Kneeling Supported	10 (1, 4-rd & 2, 3-rd mags)	90	25	TF
4.	Foxhole / Over Barricade Supported	10 (1, 4-rd & 2, 3-rd mags)	90	25	TF
		40 Total Rounds			
<u>80 Total Rounds for Course</u>					

1.13. Course Information, Rifle AFQC.**1.13.1. Course Targets:**

1.13.1.1. Target Z is the 25-meter zero target National Stock Number (NSN) 6920-01-167-1392 for the M16, GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A and NSN 6920-01-253-4005 for the M16A2, GUU-5P, and M4 series carbines.

1.13.1.2. Target SF is the 25-meter scaled silhouette, slow fire target (NSN 6920-01-167-1391).

1.13.1.3. Target TF is the 25-meter scaled silhouette, timed fire target (NSN 6920-01-167-1397).

1.13.2. Standards:

1.13.2.1. Phase I: Fire one 4cm shot group.

1.13.2.2. Phase II: Seventy five-meter targets should have 7 hits. 175-meter targets should have 5 hits. 300-meter targets should have 3 hits.

1.13.2.3. Phase III: Group A Qualified: 25-34 hits. Group B Qualified: 20-34 hits. Group C Qualified: 15-34 hits.

1.13.2.4. Expert: All Groups: 35-40 hits.

NOTE: The standards for Phase I and Phase II are desired goals for all trainees. Instructors should use these standards to determine trainees' need for additional instruction or practice before firing Phase III. Instructors may provide additional rounds during Phases I and II to correct shooting errors. The standards for Phase III are required standards for qualification.

1.13.3. Course Notes. (Notes apply to both AFQC and SRC courses)

1.13.3.1. If firing the standard M16 rifle, GAU-5A, or GAU-5A/A, the trainee will use the long range "L" aperture on the rear sight for all 25-meter firing. Once the shot group is centered at 25 meters using the long range ("L" aperture), the rifle is battle sight zeroed for 250 meters when the unmarked, short-range sight position is used, and will also be on at 375 meters when the long-range aperture is used. After firing the course, rotate the rear sight to the short-range position. If full distance firing is used (50 to 300 meters), do it with the rear sight set in the short-range position after 25-meter zeroing.

1.13.3.2. Trainees firing the M16A2 rifle or M4 series carbines will perform battlesight zeroing IAW T.O. 11W3-5-5-41, *Operator's Manual for Rifle, 5.56mm, M16A2/M4*.

1.13.3.3. The purpose of using the 25-meter zeroing (Z) target is two fold. First, the shooter has a realistic combat distance target (250 meters for M16 and 300 meters for M16A2) with a sight adjustment grid printed over the silhouette to aid in accurately making sight adjustments. Secondly, it is an excellent training aid for conducting 3-shot grouping exercises. Also, the target also provides a good indication of the shooter's ability to hit a life-size target at expected engagement distances from a steady firing position.

1.13.3.4. Ideally, trainees should be able to put all shots of the shot group within the 4cm circle on the 'Z' target using a prone supported position. However, a 4cm group anywhere on the target indicates good application of shooting fundamentals and only requires sight adjustments to center the shot group and zero the rifle.

1.13.3.5. Trainees may make sight corrections as needed anytime during training. Instructors will accompany trainees down range and analyze each of the trainee's shot groups fired during battle sight zero (BSZ). It may take one or more groups to evaluate how the trainee applies shooting fundamentals. Therefore, students should not make a sight correction after the first 4-round BSZ group unless determined by the firing line official. During the 3-round BSZ groupings, observe and analyze the trainee's grouping performance and solicit input from them before automatically offering sight adjustments. Do not overemphasize "breath control" as the main cause for poor shot group performance.

1.13.3.6. All orders of fire will start with the bolt forward, selector on "SAFE," magazine inserted, chamber empty and magazine pouches fastened. This will require the trainee to charge the first round and move the selector to "SEMI" before firing. Trainees must do this on receiving the command to "FIRE" and should use the non-shooting hand to operate the charging handle. However, they may use the shooting hand if they experience difficulty or are unable to safely control the direction of the muzzle during the charging operation. Trainees must unfasten magazine pouch when reaching for first magazine to reload on each order. Conduct charging and reloading exercises using dummy rounds in the classroom before live firing.

1.13.3.7. During Phase I and Phase II, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision after completing the order of fire. Trainees may then complete the order of fire. Prorate the time limit if required due to non-shooter caused malfunction or stoppages. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after clearing the stoppage.

1.13.3.8. Trainees will clear their own stoppages during each order of fire in Phase III. Prorate the time limit for the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, trainees must understand that the instructor must verify that the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after clearing the stoppage.

1.13.3.9. Use sandbags filled with Styrofoam packing material, sand, gravel, wood chips, or crushed bark for the prone supported position.

1.13.3.10. The primary purpose of the various supported positions is to teach trainees to take and make maximum use of cover in a combat situation. Instructors will emphasize the use of cover throughout the course. Trainees will make maximum use of cover during firing and reloading.

1.13.3.11. Phase I and Phase II are instruction orders. Instructors will check and analyze targets after each order of Phase I and are encouraged to check and analyze targets after each order of Phase II. However, as a minimum, do this after orders 2 and 4 of the teaching phase. Instructors will assist trainees in assuming a correct position and will teach shooting fundamentals between orders of fire.

1.13.3.12. Remind trainees to keep the tip of the front sight on the vital area (center of the 4cm circle) when engaging the 250- and 300-meter targets. The eye has a natural tendency to try to see more "black" or more of the target at those distances, and will cause the shooter to unconsciously hold the front sight low on those small targets.

1.13.3.13. During Phase II, trainees will first engage each silhouette on the left side of the target for orders 1 and 3, beginning with the 75-meter target. They will then engage each silhouette on the right side of the target for orders 2 and 4, beginning with the 75-meter target.

1.13.3.14. During Phase III, trainees will first engage the four silhouettes (50, 100, and 150 meter) on the lower half of the target with one round each. Trainees will then reload and engage the three silhouettes (200, 250, and 300 meter) in the target's upper left corner with one round each. Trainees will again reload and engage the three remaining silhouettes (200, 250, and 300 meter) in the target's upper right corner with one round each.

1.13.3.15. Instructors will not teach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may assist trainees and teach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They will also correct safety infractions and supervise how trainees apply immediate action procedures when applicable.

1.13.3.16. During reloading, trainees will keep the shooting hand on the pistol grip and do all reloading functions with the non-shooting hand. Trainees must wear a web belt with a magazine pouch, SF personnel should use issued web gear combination (eg. web belt, pouches, LBE/LBV). Position the magazine pouch for easy access by the non-shooting hand. A right-handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the ammo pouch with the left hand and, at the same time, remove the empty magazine by pressing the magazine release button with the trigger finger allowing the empty magazine to fall. Insert loaded magazine with the left hand and press the bolt release with fingers or heel of the left hand. A left-handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the pouch with the right hand, depress the magazine release with the thumb of the right hand, insert the loaded magazine, and then reach under or over the weapon to press the bolt release with fingers of the right hand.

1.13.3.17. While reloading in the foxhole or over barricade position, shooters will stow empty magazines on their person and not let them drop during the reload, for example; a right-handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the ammo pouch with the left hand and hold the loaded magazine next to the inserted empty magazine. The shooter then releases the empty magazine by pressing the magazine release button with the trigger finger, catches the empty magazine, inserts the loaded magazine with the left hand, and presses the bolt release with the fingers or heel of the left hand. The shooter then places the empty magazine in a pocket or pouch, between the belt and body, or down the front of the shirt. A left-

handed shooter will withdraw a loaded magazine from the pouch with the right hand, depress the magazine release with the thumb of the right hand, insert the loaded magazine, and then reach under or over the weapon to press the bolt release with fingers of the right hand before stowing the empty magazine.

1.13.3.17.1. Instructors are to stress the importance of retaining magazines in both training and combat. If empty magazines are dropped while reloading in the foxhole or over the barricade position, trainees should not take time to retrieve them during the order of fire.

1.13.3.17.2. Before each order, place loaded magazines in the pouch with the top end of the magazine down and the projectile end or front edge of the magazine pointing away from the body. This way the shooter has only to reach back, unfasten the pouch latch, and remove the magazine during the reload. This is a critical skill that requires practice to accomplish quickly and smoothly. It is imperative to practice reloading the rifle from the pouch and retaining empty magazines when moving out of position. Reload magazines between orders of fire as necessary.

1.13.3.18. All instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees must wear hearing protection, but eye protection, such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional, but strongly recommended.

1.13.3.19. **WARNING:** Inspect all magazine pouches and magazines at the end of training to ensure they do not contain live rounds.

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Figure 1.2. Rifle Firing Requirements, Air Force Specialized Rifle Course (SRC)

<u>ORDER</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ROUNDS</u>	<u>TIME (SEC)</u>	<u>DISTANCE M/YDS</u>	<u>TARGET</u>
Phase I: Battle Sight Zero and Grouping					
1.	Prone Supported	4 (1, 4-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
2.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
3.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	N/A	25	Z
		10 Total Rounds for Phase I			
Phase II: CWDE					
TEACHING					
1.	Prone Supported	6 (1, 6-rd mag)	60	25	SF
2.	Prone Supported	12 (1, 12-rd mag)	60	25	SF
		18 Total Rounds			
EVALUATION					
1.	Prone Supported	24 (2, 12-rd mags)	90	25	SF
		24 Total Rounds			
		42 Total Rounds for Phase II			
Phase III: Day Rapid and Automatic/Burst Fire					
TEACHING					
1.	Bipod Supported / Prone Supported	6 (1, 6-rd mag)	N/A	25	SF
2.	Bipod Supported / Prone Supported	12 (1, 12-rd mag)	30	25	SF
3.	Bipod Supported / Prone Supported	18 (1, 18-rd mag)	60	25	SF
		36 Total Rounds			
EVALUATION					
1.	Bipod Supported / Prone Supported	30 (1, 30-rd mag)	60	25	SF
		30 Total Rounds			
		66 Total Rounds for Phase III			
Phase IV: Night Semiautomatic Fire					
TEACHING					
1.	Prone Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	15	25	E
2.	Kneeling Supported	3 (1, 3-rd mag)	15	25	E
		6 Total Rounds			
EVALUATION					
1.	Prone Supported	15 (1, 15-rd mag)	45	25	E
2.	Kneeling Supported	15 (1, 15 rd mag)	45	25	E
		30 Total Rounds			
		36 Total Rounds for Phase IV			
Phase V: Night Automatic/Burst Fire					
TEACHING					
1.	Bipod Supported / Prone Supported	9 (1, 9-rd mag)	30	25	E
2.	Bipod Supported / Prone Supported	9 (1, 9-rd mag)	30	25	E
		18 Total Rounds			
EVALUATION					

Figure 1.2. Rifle Firing Requirements, Air Force Specialized Rifle Course (SRC)

<u>ORDER</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ROUNDS</u>	<u>TIME (SEC)</u>	<u>DISTANCE M/YDS</u>	<u>TARGET</u>
1.	Bipod Supported / Prone Supported	18 (1, 18-rd mag)	60	25	E
		<hr/> 36 Total Rounds for Phase V			
Phase VI: Night Vision Device Familiarization					
1.	Prone Supported / Kneeling Supported	10 (1, 10-rd mag)	N/A	25	E/SF
		<hr/> 10 Total Rounds for Phase VI			

200 Total Rounds for Course*1.14. Course Information, SRC.****1.14.1. Targets for the Course:**

1.14.1.1. Target Z is the 25-meter zero target target National Stock Number (NSN) 6920-01-167-1392 for the M16, GAU-5A, GAU-5A/A and NSN 6920-01-253-4005 for the M16A2, GUU-5P, and M4 series carbines.

1.14.1.2. Target SF is the 25-meter scaled silhouette, slow fire target (NSN 6920-01-167-1391).

1.14.1.3. Target E is the kneeling "E" silhouette target (NSN 6920-00-600-6874).

1.14.2. Qualification Standards:

1.14.2.1. PHASE I--BSZGP: One 4cm shot group (desired).

1.14.2.2. PHASE II--CWDE: 4 Targets. Four of the six targets successfully engaged. Show score as number of targets hit.

1.14.2.3. PHASE III--Day Rapid and Automatic Fire: 4 Targets. Four of the six targets successfully engaged. Show score as number of targets hit.

1.14.2.4. PHASE IV--Night Semiautomatic Fire: 12 hits.

1.14.2.5. PHASE V--Night Automatic Fire: 5 hits.

1.14.2.6. PHASE VI--Night Vision Device Familiarization: N/A.

1.14.3. Course notes:

1.14.3.1. Trainees will wear protective mask in carrier, helmet, flak vest, and issued web gear combination (e.g. web belt, magazine pouches, LBE/LBV) throughout course.

1.14.3.2. Applicable notes in paragraph 1.13.3. of Rifle AFQC apply.

1.14.3.3. To correct shooting errors, instructors may provide additional rounds during Phase I and all teaching orders.

1.14.3.4. Tracer mix for training is used in teaching 3-shot burst techniques and as an aid to trainees in building skill to control automatic fire. For operational use, commanders, squad leaders, fire team leaders, etc., may elect to use tracers in various combinations for several different mission needs. Tracer ammunition can be used to direct fire on target (you can see where you are shooting), incendiary purposes, signaling other members of a fire team where to direct their fire, or load 3 to 5 rounds in the bottom of magazines to indicate to the shooter when to reload.

1.14.4. PHASE II--CWDE Notes:

1.14.4.1. The trainees will fire the complete phase while wearing the donned protective mask and CWDE gloves.

1.14.4.2. In practice order 1, the trainees will engage the silhouettes on the SF target in the following order: one shot at each 75-meter target, one shot at each 175-meter target, and one shot at each 300-meter target.

1.14.4.3. In practice order 2, the trainees will engage the silhouettes on the SF target in the same sequence as order 1, except they are to fire two rounds at each target.

1.14.4.4. In the evaluation order, the trainees will engage the silhouettes on the target in the same order and manner as in practice order 2, reload, and fire the second 12-round magazine in the same manner.

1.14.4.5. The silhouettes on the SF target are engaged as six targets within the shooters' field of fire. For example, if six enemy targets presented themselves at the actual distances represented on the SF target (75, 175, and 300 meters), the closest (greatest threat) targets would be engaged first, progressing to the farthest (least threat) targets.

1.14.5. PHASE III--Day Rapid and Automatic/Burst Fire Notes:

1.14.5.1. All automatic firing will be in 3-round bursts.

1.14.5.2. On practice order 1, trainees will engage all six silhouettes on the target with one shot each in the following order: one shot at each 75-meter silhouette, one shot at each 175-meter silhouette, and one shot at each 300-meter silhouette.

1.14.5.3. On practice order 2, trainees will engage all six silhouettes on the target with two shots each. Engage targets in the same sequence as order 1.

1.14.5.4. Although there is no time limit on practice orders 1 and 2, encourage trainees to deliver accurate fire on target as fast as their ability will permit.

1.14.5.5. On practice order 3, engage each 75-meter target with a 3-shot burst, move the selector to semiautomatic, and fire three rounds rapid fire at each of the 175- and 300-meter silhouettes. Again, stress to the trainees the importance of ensuring accurate fire is placed on target as rapidly as possible. Trainees must understand that unlike the rule of "one shot--one kill" stressed in sustained fire training, they will have to sacrifice some degree of accuracy for speed.

1.14.5.6. Before firing the evaluation order, hits on the practice target may be marked or the target replaced.

1.14.5.7. In the evaluation order, trainees will engage each of the 75-meter silhouettes on the target with three, 3-round bursts, move the selector to semiautomatic, and fire three rounds rapid fire at each of the 175- and 300-meter silhouettes.

1.14.5.8. Those locations not capable of conducting automatic/burst fire will fire all order's semiautomatic, rapid fire.

1.14.6. PHASE IV--Night Semiautomatic Fire Notes:

1.14.6.1. Instructors should observe students in each position before firing to ensure their technique of holding and pointing the weapon will place their shots on target.

1.14.6.2. When possible, trainees should accomplish firing using ammunition loaded 2 ball to 1 tracer. Load magazines: 2 ball--1 tracer, 2 ball--1 tracer, etc. If loaded properly top round on the magazine should be a tracer.

1.14.7. PHASE V--Night Automatic/Burst Fire Notes:

1.14.7.1. In most cases, some artificial illumination will be required. Shooters must be able to identify their targets downrange and instructors must be able to observe the actions of the shooters on the firing line. Consideration should be given to installing switches allowing lights on the range to be dimmed, use of flashlights with blue or red lenses, and other types of lighting arrangements to produce the desired results.

1.14.7.2. When possible, firing will be accomplished using 2 to 1 ball/tracer mix. Load magazines: 2 ball--1 tracer, 2 ball--1 tracer, etc. If loaded properly top round on the magazine should be a tracer.

1.14.8. PHASE VI--Night Vision Device Familiarization:

1.14.8.1. *Depending on mission requirements for night vision equipment, trainees will fire a 10-round familiarization order for each type equipment they are or can be issued and the type equipment they are tasked to deploy with.

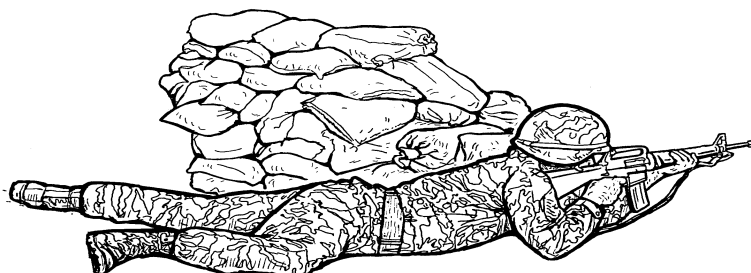
1.14.8.2. Trainees will be instructed on operating, mounting, zeroing, performing function check, etc., of each type of night vision equipment.

1.14.8.3. Night vision equipment should be mounted on designated training weapons, zeroed, and remains with that weapon for training.

1.14.8.4. The "E" silhouette should be used when firing with night vision goggles alone.

1.14.8.5. Trainees should use the 75-and 175-meter silhouettes on the SF target when firing with an infrared aiming light; scope, Laser Aiming Light Projection System (LALPS), etc.

1.14.8.6. The use of tracer ammunition is only needed when firing with night vision goggles alone.

Figure 1.3. Rifle Prone Unsupported Position.

Prone Unsupported Position. To assume the prone unsupported position with the weapon in-hand, a right-handed shooter stands facing the target, feet a comfortable distance apart, and drops to the knees. With the left hand positioned under the hand guards and right hand on the heel of the stock, place the butt of the rifle well out in front on an imaginary line drawn between the target and the right knee. Using the butt of the rifle as a pivot, the shooter rolls down on the left side placing the left elbow as far under the rifle as possible. Depending on the terrain or safety requirements, shooters may use the non-shooting hand to support themselves in assuming the position while keeping the weapon pointed safely down range. Once in position the shooter places the rifle butt into the pocket formed in the right shoulder, grasps the pistol grip with the right hand and lowers the right elbow as low as possible without letting the magazine touch the ground. The rifle rests in the "V" formed by thumb and forefinger of the left hand. Adjust the position of the right elbow until the shoulders are about level and exert a firm rearward pressure with both hands. To complete the position, the shooter obtains a stock weld and relaxes. The spine is straight and the legs are spread a comfortable distance apart with the right knee brought slightly forward to reduce tension and add stability to the firing position. The shooter's body should be directly behind the weapon or as close as the conformation of the body will allow. Normally, the angle formed by the shooter's body and the weapon should be no greater than 30 degrees. This places enough of the shooter's weight behind the rifle to absorb recoil without disturbing position.

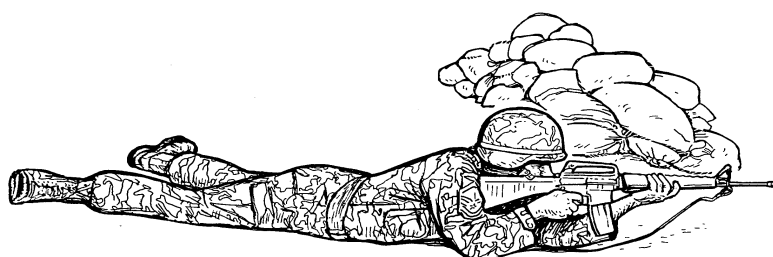
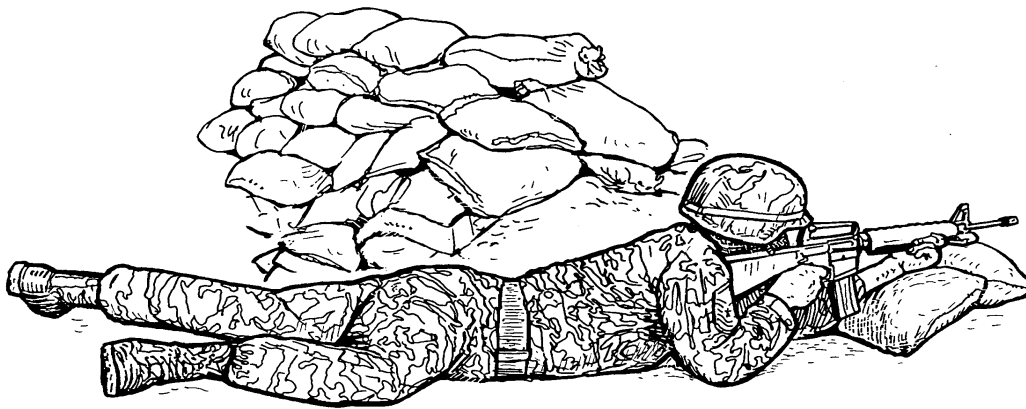
Figure 1.3. Rifle Prone Unsupported Position, Continued.

Figure 1.4. Rifle Prone Supported Position.

Prone Supported Position. To assume the prone supported position, the shooter first assumes the prone position. Adjust the position to the available support, placing the left hand and forearm against the support. Whether the left elbow is directly under the rifle is of less importance in this position because the support, rather than the arm, sustains the weight of the rifle. No part of the rifle should be touching the support as this reduces the shooter's control of the rifle and hinders rapid recovery between shots.

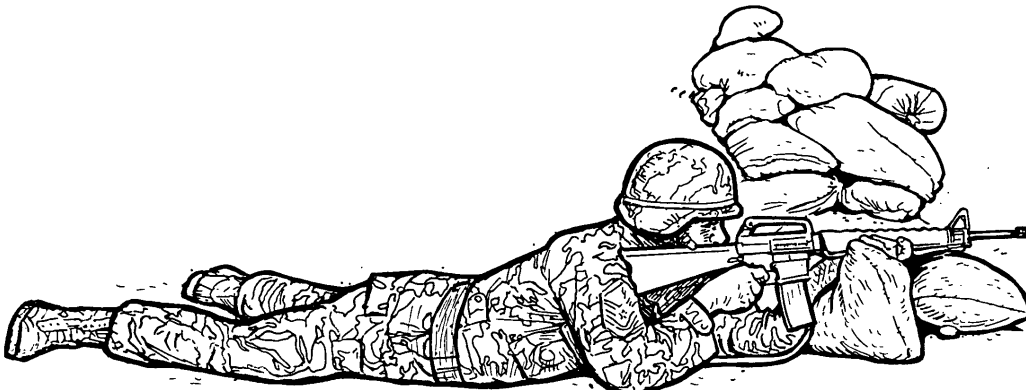
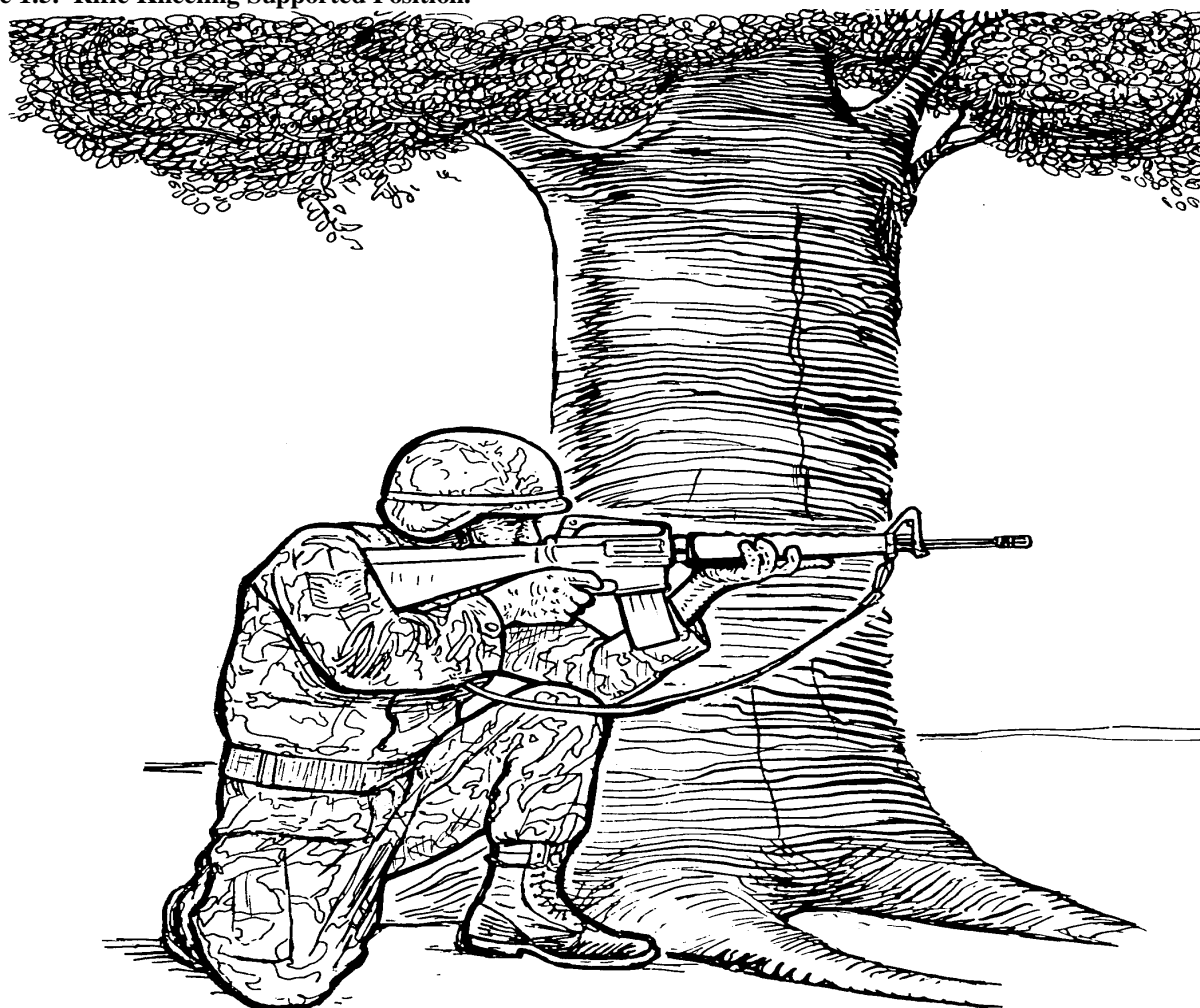
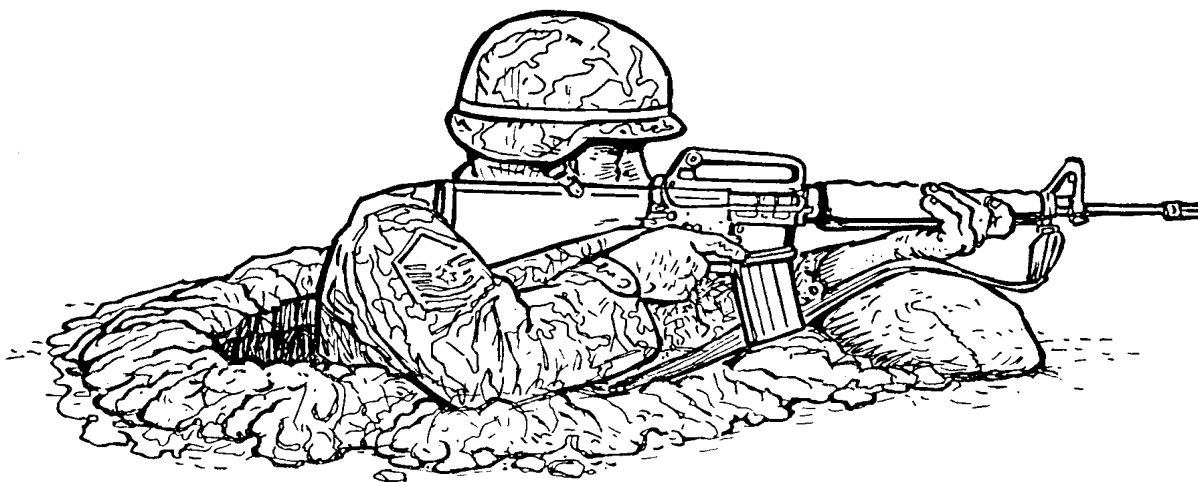
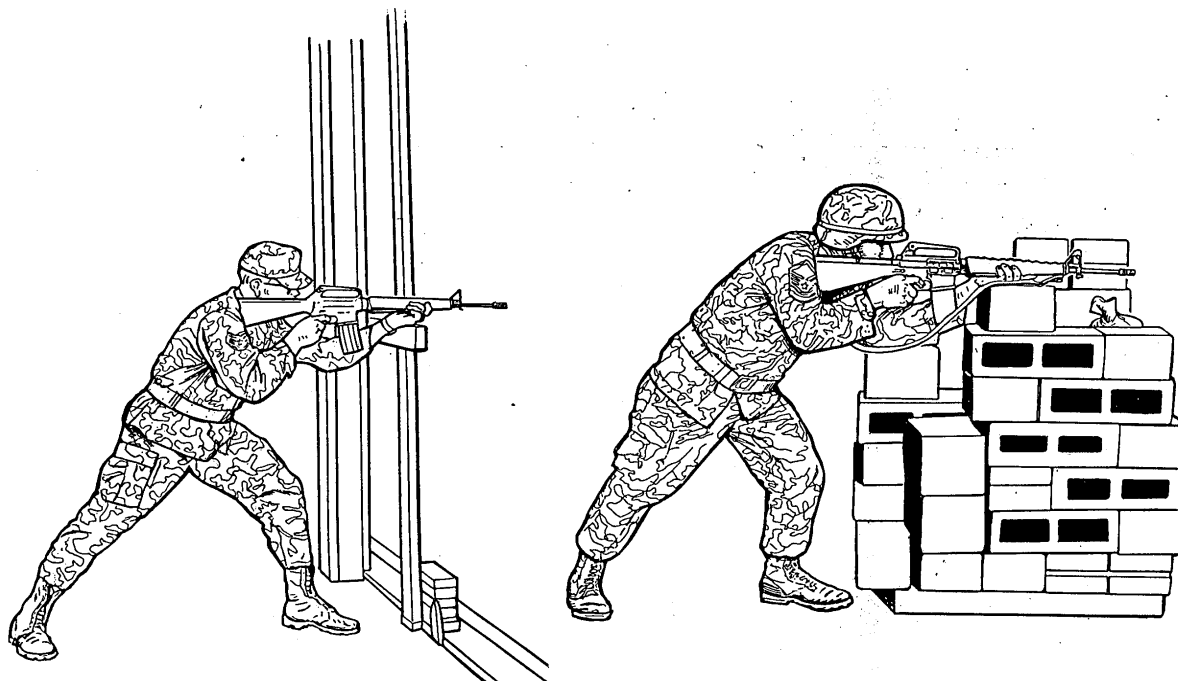
Figure 1.4. Rifle Prone Supported Position, Continued.

Figure 1.5. Rifle Kneeling Supported Position.

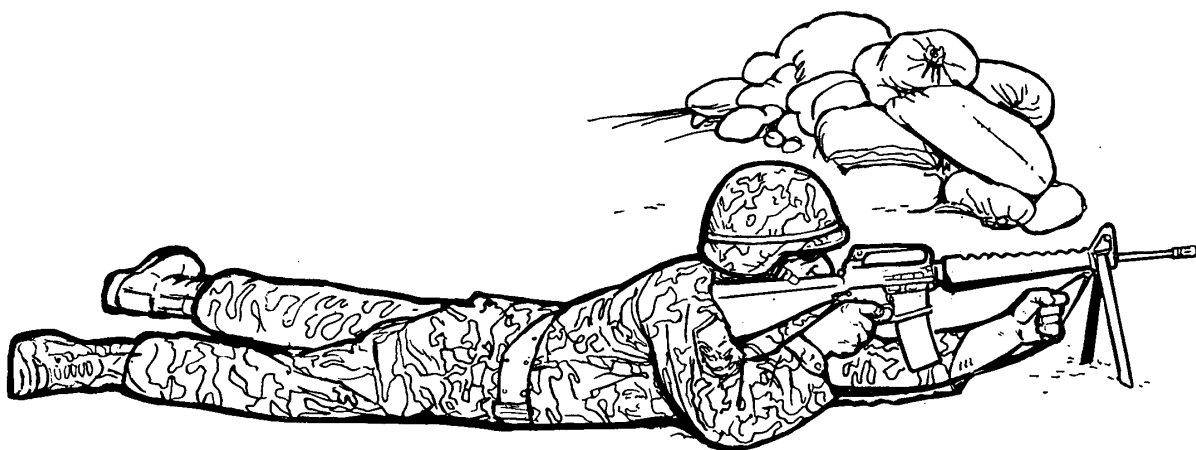
Kneeling Supported Position. To assume the kneeling supported position, the shooter first assumes the kneeling position then shifts the weight forward, allowing the left shoulder or arm and the left leg to come into contact with the support. The rifle mustn't touch or rest on the support since the friction of the rifle against the support would slow recovery between shots and limit the shooter's ability to rapidly shift the point of aim. Don't place the hand flat against the support and rest the hand guard between the thumb and fingers of the support hand as in previous training programs. This practice isn't tactically sound and actually results in poor use of cover in the field.

Figure 1.6. Rifle Foxhole Position.

Foxhole Position. The foxhole position is used when such prepared positions are available. The shooter enters the foxhole, adds or removes dirt, sandbags, or other supports to best fit the shooter's height, and then assumes a comfortable firing position. Assume this firing position by placing the feet as in the standing position and then lean forward until the chest is against the right forward corner of the foxhole. Extend the left arm and elbow over the side of the foxhole, allowing the parapet or sandbags to support the left forearm. The shooter places the rifle butt into the pocket formed in the right shoulder and grasps the pistol grip with the right hand. Place the right elbow outside the foxhole, blocking it against solid support. As in the other supported positions, the rifle (supported by the left hand) shouldn't rest on or touch the support.

Figure 1.7. Rifle Over Barricade Crouched Position.

Over Barricade Crouched Position. This is a variation of the standing position with the addition of a barricade for stability and protection. The barricade simulates a tall fence, wall, or solid object, thus giving protection to the shooter. To assume this position, place the left foot forward to the barricade and the right foot about 3 feet behind the left foot. Bend the knees so the body can squat behind the barricade. Extend the left arm to the barricade with the palm up. Hold or rest the rifle on the hand, not the barricade. Hold the right elbow down for less body exposure. Only the head is visible above the barricade.

Figure 1.8. Rifle Bipod Supported Prone Position.

Bipod Supported Prone Position. The bipod supported prone position is the most stable of the automatic firing positions and should be used when possible. To assume the bipod supported prone position, the shooter stands facing the target, spreads the feet a comfortable distance apart, and drops to the knees. With the left hand positioned under the hand guards and the right hand at the heel of the stock, place the butt of the rifle well out to the front on an imaginary line drawn between the target and the right knee. Using the butt of the weapon as a pivot, the shooter rolls down onto the left side breaking the fall with left forearm. Place the butt of the stock into the pocket in the right shoulder with the right hand and then take the proper grip on the pistol grip, lowering the right elbow to the ground. The shooter takes the proper grip in the sling with the left hand. The shooter's legs should be spread a comfortable distance apart and the heels should be as close to the ground as the conformation of the body will permit. For maximum stability, the body should be directly behind the weapon. To complete the position, the shooter obtains a stock weld.

Chapter 2

HANDGUN TRAINING PROGRAM

2.1. Handgun Air Force Qualification Courses. These courses provide Air Force members with the minimum training and evaluation required for qualification with a handgun. Qualification is separate for each weapon model, type, or system, qualification on one weapon does not qualify an individual with the other.

2.2. Training Overview.

2.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the handgun training program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualifying on the required evaluation phase of the AFQC, and passing mechanical evaluations. Initial training (first time qualification) on AFQC is a prerequisite before proceeding to more advanced specialized training courses.

2.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. This training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required (AFQC or Specialized Pistol Course (SPC), evaluation phases and passing mechanical evaluations. Frequency of this training is outlined in AFI 36-2226, Combat Arms Program.

NOTE: Group A-personnel are exempt from mechanical and pre-marksmanship training and evaluation when attending subsequent AFQC classes in same calendar year. This provision applies to Group A personnel who are not required to fire SPC.

2.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

2.2.4. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the individual's weapon handling proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

2.3. Instructor Guidelines.

2.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during the operator maintenance evaluation (care, cleaning, and function check). See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

2.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, help, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation orders of fire. See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

2.3.3. Tower Operator. The tower operator has responsibility and authority for safe and effective range operations during range training sessions. See AFI 36-2226 for exceptions.

2.4. Handgun Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

2.4.1. For AFQC -- 5 to 6 hours.

2.4.2. For SPC -- 2 to 4 hours

2.4.3. For remedial, PPC, and unit training -- as required.

2.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the handgun for personal defense.

2.6. Training Objectives (AFQC). Training objectives for successful completion of this course are found in table 2.1.

2.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

- 2.6.1.1. Safety procedures.
- 2.6.1.2. Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
- 2.6.1.3. Methods of destruction.
- 2.6.1.4. Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving handgun ammunition.
- 2.6.1.5. Range firing procedures.

Table 2.1. Handgun Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
1.	Operate handgun.	Pistol or revolver, dummy ammunition, and required equipment.	Operate handgun.
ITO			
1.1	Load handgun.	Handgun, dummy ammunition, required equipment.	Load one magazine (5 rds), load pistol. Load revolver (6 rds).
1.2	Unload/clear handgun.	Handgun loaded with dummy ammunition.	Unload/clear handgun.
1.3	Reload handgun.	Handgun in configuration of all rounds having been fired.	Reload handgun from a fastened pouch.
1.4	Perform function check.	Cleared handgun.	Perform function check.
1.5	Apply immediate and remedial actions.	Handgun, dummy ammunition, required equipment.	Apply actions.
2.	Apply shooting fundamentals.	Handgun, required ammunition and equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			
2.1	Draw handgun from holster.	Handgun and required equipment.	Draw handgun and point it at target in 2 seconds. Start from Weaver Ready.
2.2	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding handgun.	Handgun.	Demonstrate correct firing positions and techniques to properly hold handgun.
2.3	Apply aiming techniques.	Handgun, sighting & aiming bar if applicable.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply breath control.	Handgun.	Apply breath control without disturbing sight alignment/picture
2.5	Apply double/single action trigger control.	Handgun.	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
2.6	Apply effective follow-through/recovery techniques.	Handgun.	Apply/understand techniques to place more than one shot in vital target area.

Table 2.1. Handgun Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score.	Handgun and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			
3.1	Fire teaching phase.	Handgun, required ammunition/equipment.	Demonstrate effective shooting ability from all positions.
3.2	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	Handgun, required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	Handgun and required equipment.	Clean, inspect, lubricate, and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble pistol.	Pistol.	Disassemble pistol to authorized level.
4.2	Clean/inspect handgun.	Handgun, proper cleaning equipment.	Properly clean/inspect handgun.
4.3	Lubricate handgun.	Handgun and required lubricating supplies.	Lubricate handgun.
4.4	Assemble pistol.	Pistol.	Assemble pistol.
4.5	Perform function check.	Handgun.	Function check handgun.

2.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

2.7.1. First Period -- Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

2.7.1.1. Prepare all required forms and documentation.

2.7.1.2. Teach the basic rules of weapon safety.

2.7.1.3. Issue each trainee a handgun, dummy ammunition, and other required equipment.

2.7.1.4. Introduce subject, motivate trainees, and express importance for US Air Force personnel to handle weapons safely and efficiently.

2.7.1.5. Describe characteristics of the handgun.

2.7.1.6. Describe exterior nomenclature.

2.7.1.7. Discuss:

2.7.1.7.1. How handgun functions.

2.7.1.7.2. Types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.

2.7.1.7.3. How to care for, handle, and preserve ammunition.

2.7.1.8. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

2.7.1.8.1. Clearing the handgun.

- 2.7.1.8.2. Disassembling, assembling, and function checking the handgun.
- 2.7.1.8.3. Caring for, cleaning, and lubricating the handgun and magazine for all climatic conditions.
- 2.7.1.8.4. Loading and unloading the pistol magazine.
- 2.7.1.8.5. Loading, unloading, and reloading the handgun.
- 2.7.1.8.6. Teach stoppage, immediate action, and remedial action procedures.
- 2.7.1.8.7. Conduct immediate action practical exercises.

2.7.2. Second Period -- Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 1.5 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

2.7.2.1. Explain and demonstrate:

- 2.7.2.1.1. Grip and drawing techniques.
- 2.7.2.1.2. Firing positions (fig 2.2. -- 2.6.).
- 2.7.2.1.3. How marksmanship fundamentals help ensure hits on target.
- 2.7.2.1.4. Aiming, to include sight alignment, placement of aiming point, focus of the eye, and the importance of sight alignment.

2.7.2.2. Correct and conduct sight alignment and sight picture by using sighting and aiming training aids.

2.7.2.3. Conduct practical exercises on the four stage draw and establishing a proper grip with a handgun.

2.7.3. Third Period -- Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the trainees to confidently fire the handgun before evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

2.7.3.1. Explain:

- 2.7.3.1.1. Safety requirements for live firing.
- 2.7.3.1.2. Range procedures.
- 2.7.3.1.3. Review marksmanship fundamentals.
- 2.7.3.1.4. Review all factors of aiming to include the importance of good sight alignment.
- 2.7.3.1.5. Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live fire training.
- 2.7.3.1.6. Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.
- 2.7.3.1.7. Conduct practice fire training.
- 2.7.3.1.8. Ball and dummy exercises.

2.7.4. Fourth Period -- Live Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation: About 1.5 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

2.7.4.1. Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.

2.7.4.2. Conduct qualification evaluation.

2.7.4.3. Instructor will score evaluation phase.

2.7.4.4. Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.

2.7.4.5. Trainees must correctly perform the function check.

2.7.4.6. Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate required proficiency in operator maintenance or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.

2.7.4.7. Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

2.8. Administrative Requirements.

2.8.1. Reference Material:

2.8.1.1. AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*.

2.8.1.2. FM 23-35, *Pistols and Revolvers (Army)*

2.8.1.3. T.O. 11W3-3-4-11, *Pistol, 9mm, M11 Sig Sauer, P228 Operator's Manual*.

2.8.1.4. T.O. 11W3-3-5-1, *Operator's Manual Pistol, Semiautomatic, 9mm M9*

2.8.1.5. T.O. 11W3-4-2-51, *Operation and Service Instruction with Illustrated Parts Breakdown for Smith and Wesson Combat Masterpiece, Caliber .38 Revolver, Model Number 15*

2.8.1.6. *Combat Arms U.S. Air Force Handgun Guide*

2.8.1.7. TM 750-244-7, *Procedures for Destruction of Equipment (Army)*

2.8.2. Facilities Needed:

2.8.2.1. Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.

2.8.2.2. Range with 5, 15, and 25 meter target distances.

2.8.2.3. Care and cleaning area.

2.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

2.8.3.1. Handgun (one per trainee).

2.8.3.2. Magazines (as required).

2.8.3.3. Holsters, belts, and magazine and ammunition pouches (one complete set per trainee).

2.8.3.4. Dummy ammunition, 9mm/.38 caliber, and empty ammunition can/box.

- 2.8.3.5. Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.
- 2.8.3.6. Flip charts.
- 2.8.3.7. Overhead projector/computer system with visual slide capability.
- 2.8.3.8. Slide projector.
- 2.8.3.9. Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- 2.8.3.10. Slides and transparencies.
- 2.8.3.11. Silhouette targets.
- 2.8.3.12. Public address system.
- 2.8.3.13. Sound suppressors and/or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- 2.8.3.14. Eye protection for instructors (mandatory). Eye protection for trainees (strongly recommended).
- 2.8.3.15. Care and cleaning equipment.
- 2.8.3.16. Student handout material.
- 2.8.3.17. First Aid Kit.
- 2.8.3.18. Combat Arms Training Simulator that meets requirements identified in AFI 36-2226.
- 2.8.4. Course Ammunition. Cartridge, 9mm Ball/9mm Frangible (.38 caliber ball for revolvers).
- 2.8.5. Documents Needed: AF Form 522, *US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data*, and 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record*.

2.9. Handgun Orientation Course. Handgun orientation training may be conducted for USAFA Cadets, Reserve Officer Training Corps (ROTC) officer accessions, and Civil Air Patrol (CAP) personnel only. This training consists of classroom instruction in general firearms safety, basic operation and marksmanship fundamentals. After completion of classroom training, students participate in a live-fire session by completing phase II (evaluation) of the handgun Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). Trainees earn the Small Arms Expert Marksmanship Ribbon (SAEMR) if they achieve an expert score. This program does not qualify an individual for armed duty. If qualification is required, personnel must meet the full objectives and requirements in AFMAN 36-2227 for the Handgun AFQC training program.

2.10. Specialized Handgun Training Program. This program is at the option of the major commands (MAJCOM). It is specialized training for personnel with a definite mission need. It gives maximum flexibility to MAJCOMs in designing courses of fire that are compatible with available ranges and training facilities. Personnel trained on MAJCOM-approved specialized pistol courses must meet established qualification criteria for those courses. Courses will require at least 50 rounds and no more than 100 rounds of ammunition, minimum qualification score, and in-depth classroom training which covers weapons/range safety, immediate action drills, and exercises in specialized weapons employment.

2.10.1. Examples of Training Support Facilities and Equipment:

- 2.10.1.1. Firing range or other live fire safe area with an "open bay" configuration.
- 2.10.1.2. Target location capability at 3 to 25 meters distance from shooting positions.
- 2.10.1.3. Remote controlled pop-up/moving type targeting system.

- 2.10.1.4. Serviceable steel reactionary targets (falling plates and "pepper poppers", etc.).
 - 2.10.1.5. Capability for trainees to drive a vehicle onto the range. Use to simulate response to a hostile situation for cover and lighting during limited visibility training.
 - 2.10.2. Trainee Prerequisites. Trainees must be:
 - 2.10.2.1. Group A.
 - 2.10.2.2. Initially qualified on the handgun Air Force Qualification Course.
 - 2.10.2.3. Approved in writing by their unit commander.
 - 2.10.3. Trainer Prerequisites:
 - 2.10.3.1. The lead instructor/tower operator must possess Air Force Specialty Code (AFSC) 3P0X1B, SEI 312, or civilian equivalent and be tasked certified to conduct the course.
 - 2.10.3.2. AFSC 3P0X1B, SEI 312, civilian equivalent, or a trained Group A supervisor must accompany each trainee throughout the course. Range officials must be qualified on both AFQC and specialized course being conducted.
 - 2.10.4. Suggested Course Contents:
 - 2.10.4.1. Immediate action drills.
 - 2.10.4.2. Judgemental shooting scenarios (friend and foe).
 - 2.10.4.3. Limited Visibility Firing.
 - 2.10.4.4. CWDE Firing
 - 2.10.4.5. Aim point devices (if authorized piece of equipment).
 - 2.10.4.6. Steel Reactionary Targets. When firing on steel targets, eye protection with side shields, billed cap, and long sleeve clothing are mandatory for instructors and trainees.
- NOTE:** Serious injury can occur if personnel do not observe minimum safe engagement distances for steel targets. See AFI 36-2226 for safety criteria.
- 2.10.5. Training Objective -- Qualify on Specialized Pistol Course. (Optional at discretion of major command [MAJCOM] commanders for specialized units.)
 - 2.10.5.1. Condition: Given a handgun, required ammunition and equipment, and each of these circumstances:
 - 2.10.5.1.1. Shoot in Limited Visibility/Night Environment
 - 2.10.5.1.2. Shoot while wearing CWDE
 - 2.10.5.1.3. Shoot while placed under physical stress.
 - 2.10.5.1.4. Shoot while being presented both hostile and nonhostile targets.

2.10.5.1.5. Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on the hostile targets at distances of 3 to 25 meters.

2.10.5.2. ITO 1--Demonstrate Proficiency with a Handgun while Firing in a Limited Visibility/Night Environment:

2.10.5.2.1. Condition: Given a handgun, required ammunition and equipment, suitable firing range with targets at 3 to 15 meters and lighting conditions such that targets are discernible but sights cannot be clearly seen.

2.10.5.2.2. Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on target.

2.10.5.3. ITO 2-- Demonstrate Proficiency with a Handgun while Firing in CWDE.

2.10.5.3.1. Conditions: Given a handgun, required ammunition and equipment, suitable firing range with targets at 3 to 15 meters

2.10.5.3.2. Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on target.

2.10.5.4. ITO 3--Demonstrate Proficiency with a Handgun while Under Physical Stress:

2.10.5.4.1. Condition: Given the handgun, required ammunition and equipment, and suitable firing range with targets at 3 to 25 meters, and after running or other physical activity.

2.10.5.4.2. Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on target.

2.10.5.5. ITO 3--Demonstrate the Ability to Discern Between Hostile and Non-hostile Targets:

2.10.5.5.1. Condition: Given the handgun, required ammunition and equipment, and suitable firing range with hostile and nonhostile targets at 3 to 25 meters.

2.10.5.5.2. Standard: Achieve at least 50 percent hits on hostile targets, no hits on nonhostile targets.

NOTE: The above ITOs are suggested and may vary depending on local courses and conditions.

Figure 2.1. Handgun Firing Requirements, Handgun Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC).

<u>ORDER</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ROUNDS</u>	<u>TIME (SEC)</u>	<u>DISTANCE M/YDS</u>	<u>TARGET</u>
Phase I: Practice					
1.	Weaver Stance	6 (6–1 shot strings double action)	N/A	5-7	E
2.	Weaver Stance	6 (3–2 shot strings)	N/A	5-7	E
3.	Weaver Stance	6 (3 and 3 rapid reload)	N/A	15	E
4.	Over Barricade	6 (3 and 3 rapid reload)	N/A	25	E
<hr/> 24 Total Rounds for Phase I					
Phase II: Evaluation					
1.	Weaver Stance	6 (3-2 shot strings)	6 per string	5-7	E
2.	Weaver Stance	6 (3-2 shot strings)	6 per string	5-7	E
3.	Weaver Stance	6 (3 and 3 rapid reload)	30	15	E
4.	Right Barricade	6 (3-2 shot strings) (Strong Hand)	8 per string	15	E
5.	Left Barricade	6 (3-2 shot strings) (Strong Hand)	8 per string	15	E
6.	Over Barricade	6 (3 and 3 rapid reload)	30	25	E
<hr/> 36 Total Rounds for Phase II					
<hr/> <u>60 Total Rounds for Course</u>					

2.11. Course Information, Handgun AFQC.

2.11.1. Targets for the Course: Use the Military "E" target facer (NSN 6920-00-600-6874) and Military "E" target backer (NSN 6920-00-795-1806) or suitable substitute.

2.11.2. Standards:

2.11.3.1. Qualified: 28 Hits

2.11.3.2. Expert: 36 Hits on target with at least 30 hits within the 10 inch (vital area).

NOTE: Double number score is annotated when all 36 hits are visible (examples: "29/36", "35/36", etc.,) The first number is the amount of hits inside the vital area of the target. It is not mandatory to reflect double number score when less than 36 hits are on target (example: "28").

2.11.3. Course Notes:

2.11.3.1. **WARNING:** Before starting live fire training, ensure students establish a proper grip with the pistol. Serious injury can occur if the support hand thumb makes contact with the slide during recoil.

2.11.3.2. Before firing Phase I, draw a 10-inch (vital area) circle on the target using chalk or bright grease pencil. The circle must be visible to the shooter at all target distances. The shooter will use the circle as a reference point during the practice fire to aid in placing rounds in the vital area of the target. Locate the 10 inch circle on the "E" target as shown in this attachment. Center the circle on the target with the top edge of the circle 13-1/4 inches from the top of the head of the target (even with side cut notches on "E" backers and facers). Make the template using plywood, acrylic plastic, or other material. Place handle in the center holding it with one hand while the other hand draws the circle. (fig 2.7.)

2.11.3.3. There is no zeroing order; however, instructors will check revolver sights for approximate mechanical zero before the course begins. Allow sight adjustments during Phase I only if the point of impact is substantially off the vital area of the target and is not caused by shooter error, i.e., jerking the trigger, flinching, etc.

2.11.3.4. All practice orders will start from the weaver ready position.

2.11.3.5. Instructors are to teach trainees, as needed, during practice orders. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise immediate action procedures if stoppages occur.

2.11.3.6. Before live firing from a new position, give trainees an opportunity to practice drawing the handgun (if required), assuming the position and dry fire from each position. Allow sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. Instructors will evaluate the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals during Phase II.

2.11.3.7. Repair or replace all targets after Phase I.

2.11.3.8. Before firing Phase II, draw a 10-inch (vital area) circle on the target using a pencil or pen so the circle isn't visible to the shooter during the evaluation. Use the circle for scoring purposes at this point in the course. However, give trainees the opportunity to view their targets at the end of the course so they can see if their shots are in and around the vital area of the target.

2.11.3.9. Trainees equipped with a flap or strap type holster(.38 revolver) will begin each order of fire on evaluation orders 1, 2, 3, and 6, with the handgun holstered, the flap or strap unfastened and held up with non-firing hand, and firing hand on grip, and finger OFF trigger. Magazine/ammo pouch will be fastened on all orders of fire. Trainees will place loaded spare magazine in ammo pouch with top of magazine down into the pouch first and rounds pointed forward.

2.11.3.10. Trainees equipped with a thumb break system or type holster will begin each order of fire on evaluation orders 1, 2, 3, and 6, with the handgun holstered, the thumb break fastened, hand on grip, and finger OFF trigger. Magazine/ammo pouch will be fastened for all orders of fire. Trainees will place loaded spare magazine in ammo pouch with top of magazine down into the pouch first and rounds pointed forward.

2.11.3.11. Trainees will start evaluation order 6 crouched down behind the barricade.

2.11.3.12. Trainees will start and finish each string of fire in evaluation orders 4 and 5 from the weaver ready position (strong foot back about 5 to 8 inches) behind the barricade. Do not permit trainees to lead with the wrong foot or use the barricade for support. When firing from the "weak side" barricade, shooters may step to the side to help clear the barricade. See figures 2.4. and 2.5. for additional guidance

2.11.3.13. For the M9/M11, start each order and string of fire with a round in the chamber, hammer down, and the decocking lever (except M11) in the fire (up) position (first round double action). Trainees are to fire the first round in each order and string of fire double action.

2.11.3.14. For the M15 revolver, trainees will fire all rounds double action.

2.11.3.15. AFOSI agents must wear a jacket that conceals the holstered weapon. Drawing from a concealed carry is mandatory.

2.11.3.16. Individuals authorized to use an approved "cross-draw" shoulder holster are not allowed to fire with students not authorized use of "cross-draw" shoulder holsters and will be positioned on every other firing point. Individuals authorized to use an approved "non-cross draw" type shoulder holster may fire with other students, but position them with an empty firing position on either side of the individual for added safety.

2.11.3.17. The over barricade position is a supported position. Do not allow the weapon to touch the support. Start from the holster couched down behind cover and also reload from behind cover. Trainees can use the barricade for support.

2.11.3.18. Pistol and revolver shooters may fire during the same relay; however, position pistol shooters to the right of the revolver shooters on the firing line.

2.11.3.19. Students may reload magazines and pouches between orders of fire, as necessary.

2.11.3.20. Give M9/M11 trainees a minimum of two magazines for the course.

2.11.3.21. Trainees must have the authorized belt, holster, pouch combination (SF personnel should use issued gear) in correct configuration and spare magazines as required. **Cross draw type hip holster configurations are not authorized.**

2.11.3.22. To correct shooting errors, instructors may provide additional rounds during Phase I.

2.11.3.23. During Phase I, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision when the order of fire is completed. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

2.11.3.24. Trainees will clear their own stoppages during each order of fire in Phase II. Give pro-rated time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

2.11.3.25. Instructors will not teach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may assist trainees and teach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They will also correct safety infractions and supervise how trainees apply immediate action procedures when applicable.

2.11.3.26. All instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees must wear hearing protection. Eye protection such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional (at the trainees request) but, strongly recommended.

2.11.3.27. **WARNING:** Inspect all magazines, magazine pouches, and ammunition pouches at the end of training ensuring they do not contain live rounds.

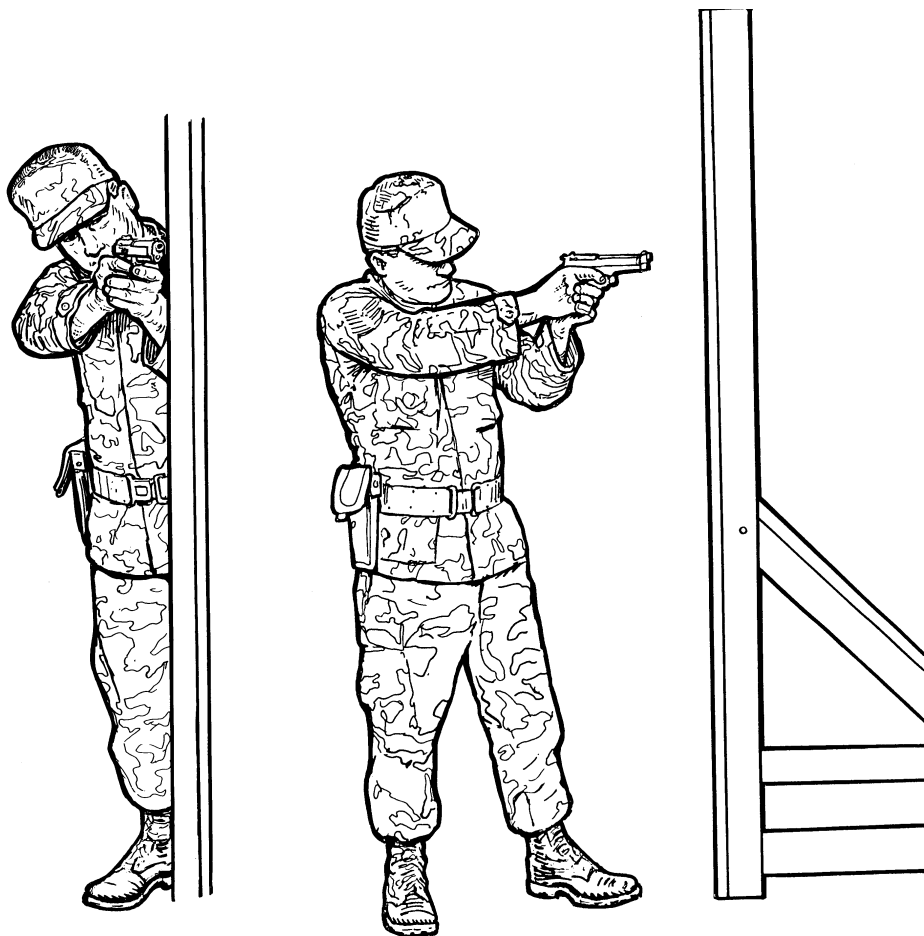
Figure 2.2. Weaver Stance.

Weaver Stance. Use the weaver stance when firing from cover isn't possible. The weaver stance affords the shooter a more stable firing position using less body movement than previous positions. It allows quicker target acquisition and increases speed and accuracy. To assume the weaver stance, take a standing position facing the target. Step back with the strong side foot about 5 to 8 inches. Feet are about shoulder width apart, similar to a rifle standing position. Bring weapon to eye level, do not lower head to weapon. Extend the shooting arm toward the target, do not lock elbow. Wrap fingers of the support hand around (overlapping) fingers of the shooting hand (forefinger of support hand may be placed on concave forward surface of the trigger guard). Keep support arm bent, elbow pointing toward the ground. Apply forward pressure with the shooting arm and at the same time, apply equal pressure to the rear with the support arm. This will help steady the pistol. Lift head slightly for better sighting. Keep both eyes open if possible.

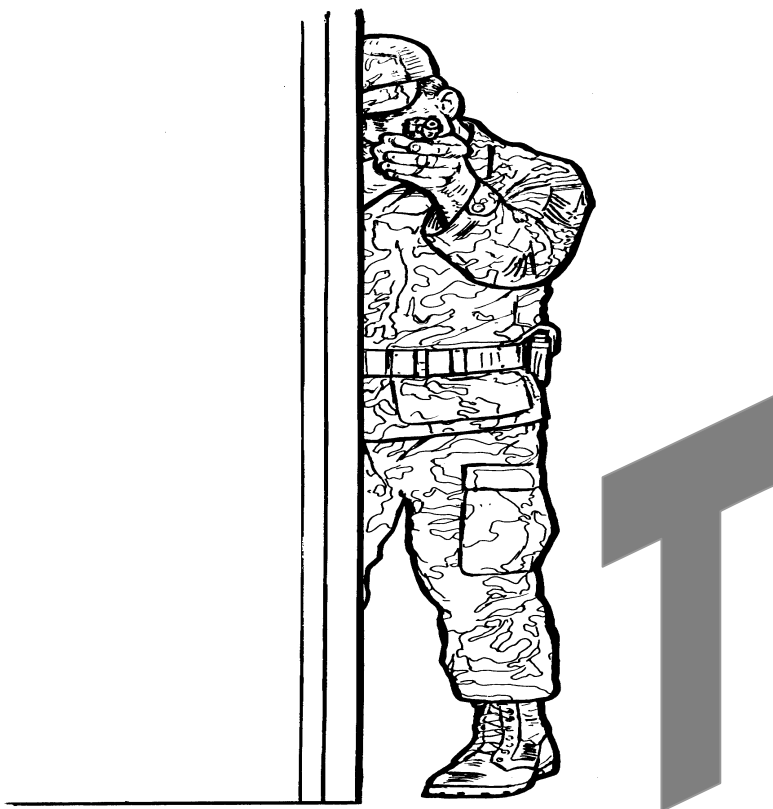
Figure 2.3. Weaver Ready Position.



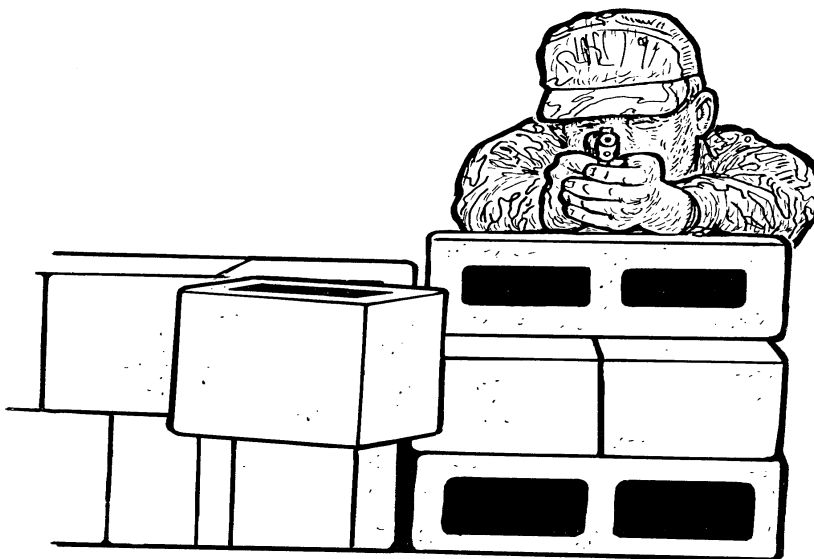
Weaver Ready Position. With the shooter in the weaver stance, lower the pistol about 8 to 12 inches below eye level. Keep the weapon parallel to the ground and maintain eye contact with the target.

Figure 2.4. Handgun Right Barricade Position.

Right Barricade Position. The primary purpose of using a barricade is to provide cover for the shooter. Start from the weaver ready position from behind the barricade. Bring weapon up to a weaver position behind the barricade, then roll out (lean) to the right, and engage the target (weapon will not extend out past barricade). Roll back behind the barricade after firing and again assume the weaver ready position, reloading is also conducted behind the barricade. Left-handed shooters may step to the side with the right foot to help clear the barricade. Do not use the barricade for support, no part of the body or weapon are to touch the barricade.

Figure 2.5. Handgun Left Barricade Position.

Left Barricade Position. The primary purpose of using a barricade is to provide cover for the shooter. Start from the weaver ready position from behind the barricade. Bring weapon up to a weaver position behind the barricade, then roll out (lean) to the right, and engage the target (weapon will not extend out past barricade). Roll back behind the barricade after firing and again assume the weaver ready position, reloading is also conducted behind the barricade. Right-handed shooters may step to the side with the right foot to help clear the barricade. Do not use the barricade for support, no part of the body or weapon are to touch the barricade.

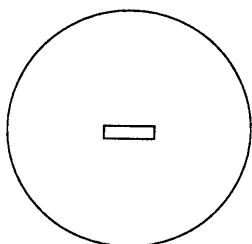
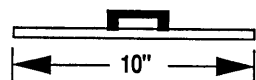
Figure 2.6. Handgun Over Barricade Position.

Over Barricade Position. Barricades are often used as a rest as well as cover and concealment for the shooter. If the barricade is used for support, rest the forearms (behind wrists, or heels of the hands) on the barricade. Lower the body by

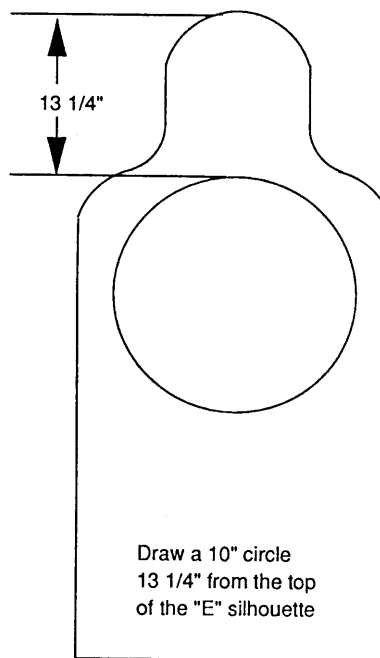
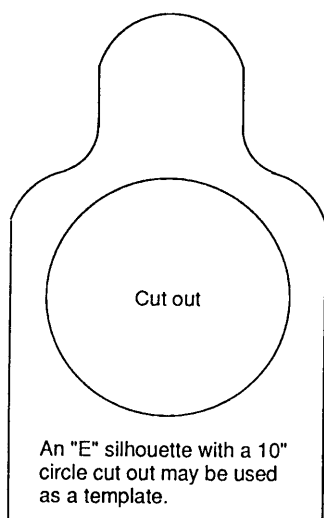
taking a wide stance, bending knees, or bending at the waist. The height of the over barricade position is no higher than necessary to see and shoot over your barricade. Don't allow any part of the handgun or magazine to touch the support. **WARNING:** Resting wrists or heels of hands on barricade could result in painful pinching to the shooter's hands during recoil.

Figure 2.6. Handgun Over Barricade Position, Continued.



Figure 2.7. 10-Inch Circle Template for Handgun Targets.

Hand held template used for drawing a 10" circle.



Chapter 3

SHOTGUN TRAINING PROGRAM

3.1. Shotgun Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). This course provides Air Force members with the minimum training and evaluation required for qualification with a shotgun. Qualification is separate for each weapon model, type, or system, qualification on one weapon does not qualify an individual with the other.

3.2. Training Overview.

3.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the shotgun training program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and passing mechanical evaluations.

3.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. This training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the shotgun AFQC, and passing mechanical evaluations. Qualification length of this program is 12 months for all arming Groups.

3.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

3.2.4. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by unit to help maintain the individual's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

3.3. Instructor Guidelines:

3.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during the operator maintenance evaluation (care, cleaning, and function check). See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

3.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, assist, help coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation orders of fire. See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

3.3.3. Tower Operator. The tower operator has responsibility and authority for safe and effective range operations during range training sessions. See AFI 36-2226 for exceptions.

3.4. Shotgun Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

3.4.1. For AFQC -- 4 to 5 hours.

3.4.2. For remedial and unit training -- as required.

3.5. Training Goal. Training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the shotgun against enemy targets and lightweight materials.

3.6. Training Objectives (AFQC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in table 3.1.

3.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

3.6.1.1. Safety procedures.

3.6.1.2. Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.

3.6.1.3. Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving 12 gauge ammunition.

3.6.1.4. Range firing procedures.

Table 3.1. Shotgun Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
1.	Operate shotgun.	Shotgun dummy ammunition required equipment.	Operate shotgun.
ITO			
1.1	Load shotgun.	Shotgun dummy ammunition required equipment.	Load two rds one in chamber one in magazine.
1.2	Unload/clear shotgun.	Shotgun loaded with dummy ammunition.	Unload/clear shotgun.
1.3	Reload shotgun.	Shotgun in configuration of all rounds	Reload shotgun.
1.4	Perform function check.	Cleared shotgun.	Perform function check.
1.5	Apply immediate and remedial actions.	Shotgun dummy ammunition required equipment.	Apply actions.
2.	Apply shooting fundamentals.	Shotgun required ammunition and equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			
2.1	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding shotgun	Shotgun.	Demonstrate correct firing position techniques to properly hold shotgun.
2.2	Apply aiming techniques	Shotgun sighting and aiming bar if applicable.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.3	Apply effective trigger control.	Shotgun.	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply effective follow-through/recovery techniques.	Shotgun.	Apply /understand techniques to place more than one shot in vital target area.
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score.	Shotgun and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			
3.1	Fire teaching phase.	Shotgun required ammunition/equipment.	Demonstrate effective shooting ability from all positions.
3.2	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	Shotgun required ammunition/equipment.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	Shotgun and required equipment.	Clean inspect lubricate shotgun and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble shotgun.	Shotgun.	Disassemble to authorized level.
4.2	Clean/inspect shotgun.	Shotgun proper cleaning equipment.	Properly clean/inspect shotgun.
4.3	Lubricate shotgun.	Shotgun and required lubricating supplies.	Lubricate shotgun.
4.4	Assemble shotgun.	Shotgun.	Assemble shotgun.

Table 3.1. Shotgun Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
4.5	Perform function check.	Shotgun.	Function check shotgun.

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3.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

3.7.1. First Period -- Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- 3.7.1.1. Prepare all required forms and documents.
- 3.7.1.2. Teach the basic rules of weapon safety.
- 3.7.1.3. Issue each trainee a shotgun, dummy ammunition, and other required equipment.
- 3.7.1.4. Introduce subject, motivate trainees, and express importance for US Air Force personnel to handle weapons safely and efficiently.
- 3.7.1.5. Describe characteristics of the shotgun.
- 3.7.1.6. Describe exterior nomenclature.
- 3.7.1.7. Discuss:
 - 3.7.1.7.1. How shotgun functions.
 - 3.7.1.7.2. Various types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.
 - 3.7.1.7.3. How to care for, handle, and preserve ammunition.
- 3.7.1.8. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:
 - 3.7.1.8.1. Clearing the shotgun.
 - 3.7.1.8.2. Disassembling, assembling (if authorized), and function checking the shotgun.
 - 3.7.1.8.3. Caring for, cleaning, and lubricating the shotgun for all climatic conditions.
 - 3.7.1.8.4. Loading, unloading, and reloading the shotgun.
- 3.7.1.9. Teach stoppage, immediate action, and remedial action procedures.
- 3.7.1.10. Conduct immediate action practical exercises.

3.7.2. Second Period -- Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- 3.7.2.1. Explain and demonstrate:
 - 3.7.2.1.1. Firing positions (fig 3.2. -- 3.5.).
 - 3.7.2.1.2. How marksmanship fundamentals help ensure hits on target.
 - 3.7.2.1.3. Aiming to include sight alignment, placement of aiming point, focus of the eye, and the importance of sight alignment.
- 3.7.2.2. Conduct correct sight alignment and sight picture by using sighting and aiming training aids.
- 3.7.2.3. Conduct practical exercises on shouldering the shotgun and proper placement of the hands.

3.7.3. Third Period -- Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the trainees to confidently fire the shotgun before evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- 3.7.3.1. Explain safety requirements for live firing.
- 3.7.3.2. Explain range procedures.
- 3.7.3.3. Review marksmanship fundamentals.
- 3.7.3.4. Review all factors of aiming to include the importance of good sight alignment.
- 3.7.3.5. Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live fire training.
- 3.7.3.6. Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.
- 3.7.3.7. Conduct practice fire training.
- 3.7.3.8. Use ball and dummy exercises if needed to achieve required shooting skills.

3.7.4. Fourth Period -- Live Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

- 3.7.4.1. Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.
- 3.7.4.2. Conduct qualification evaluation.
- 3.7.4.3. Instructor will score evaluation phase.
- 3.7.4.4. Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.
- 3.7.4.5. Trainees must correctly perform the function check.
- 3.7.4.6. Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate required proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.
- 3.7.4.7. Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

3.8. Administrative Requirements.

3.8.1. Reference Material:

- 3.8.1.1. AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*
- 3.8.1.2. T.O. 11W3-6-1-154, *Field and Depot Maintenance Instruction, Winchester Riot-Type Shotgun M12, Stevens Riot-Type Shotguns, M520-30, M620A*
- 3.8.1.3. T.O. 11W3-6-1-171, *Operator's, Unit, and direct support Maintenance Manual, Shotgun, 12 Gauge, M1200/870/500/590 (Army TM 9-1005-303-13&P)*
- 3.8.1.4. T.O. 11W3-6-2-1, *Intermediate Maintenance Instructions with Illustrated Parts Breakdown Military Shotgun, 12 Gauge, Pump Action Model 870, with Adapter Part Number 32911*
- 3.8.1.5. TM 750-244-7, *Procedures for Destruction of Equipment (Army)*

3.8.2. Facilities Needed:

3.8.2.1. Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.

3.8.2.2. Range with 25 meter target distances.

3.8.2.3. Care and cleaning area.

3.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

3.8.3.1. Shotgun (one per trainee).

3.8.3.2. 12 gauge dummy ammunition and empty ammunition can/box.

3.8.3.3. Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.

3.8.3.4. Flip charts.

3.8.3.5. Overhead projector/computer system with visual slide capability.

3.8.3.6. Slide projector.

3.8.3.7. Video cassette recorder and monitor.

3.8.3.8. Slides and transparencies.

3.8.3.9. "E" silhouette targets.

3.8.3.10. Public address system.

3.8.3.11. Sound suppressors and/or ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).

3.8.3.12. Eye protection for instructors (mandatory). Eye protection for trainees (strongly recommended).

3.8.3.13. Care and cleaning equipment.

3.8.3.14. Student handout material.

3.8.3.15. First Aid kit.

3.8.3.16. Combat Arms Training Simulator that meets requirements identified in AFI 36-2226.

3.8.4. Course Ammunition: 12 gauge, "00" Buckshot.

3.8.5. Documents Needed: AF Forms 522, *US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data*, and 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record*.

Figure 3.1. Shotgun Firing Requirements, Shotgun Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC).

<u>ORDER</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ROUNDS</u>	<u>TIME (SEC)</u>	<u>DISTANCE M/YDS</u>	<u>TARGET</u>
Phase I: Practice					
1.	Standing	1	10	25	E
2.	Strong Side Barricade	2	10	25	E
3	Over Barricade Crouch	2	10	25	E
		5 Total Rounds for Phase I			
Phase II: Evaluation					
1.	Standing	1	10	25	E
2.	Strong Side Barricade	2	10	25	E
3.	Over Barricade Crouch	2	10	25	E
		5 Total Rounds for Phase II			

10 Total Rounds for Course**3.9. Course Information, Shotgun AFQC.**

3.9.1. Targets for the Course: Use the Military "E" target facer (NSN 6920-00-600-6874) and Military "E" target backer (NSN 6920-00-795-1806) or suitable substitute.

3.9.2. Standard: Qualified: 25 hits out of a possible score of 45.

3.9.3. Course Notes:

3.9.3.1. Shotguns may be equipped for training with removable type recoil pads.

3.9.3.2. Before live firing, trainees will be given an opportunity to practice assuming each position and establishing proper grip/technique. Afford sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. This may be accomplished on the firing line prior to firing phase I or in the classroom during the second period.

3.9.3.3. Conduct all firing with "00" buckshot.

3.9.3.4. Instructors will teach trainees, as needed, during practice orders. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise immediate action procedures if stoppages occur.

3.9.3.5. Start standing orders of fire with the shotgun at a low ready position and the safety on.

3.9.3.6. The shotgun must not touch or rest on the barricade.

3.9.3.7. During Phase I, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructors supervision when the order of fire is completed. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (obstruction not in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

3.9.3.8. To correct shooting errors, instructors are encouraged to provide additional rounds during Phase I.

3.9.3.9. Repair or replace all targets after the practice order.

3.9.3.10. Instructors will evaluate the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals during the evaluation phase of fire. Instructors will not teach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may assist trainees and teach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire.

They will also correct safety infractions and supervise how trainees apply immediate action procedures when applicable.

3.9.3.11. Trainees will clear their own stoppages during each order of fire in Phase II. Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. **NOTE:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

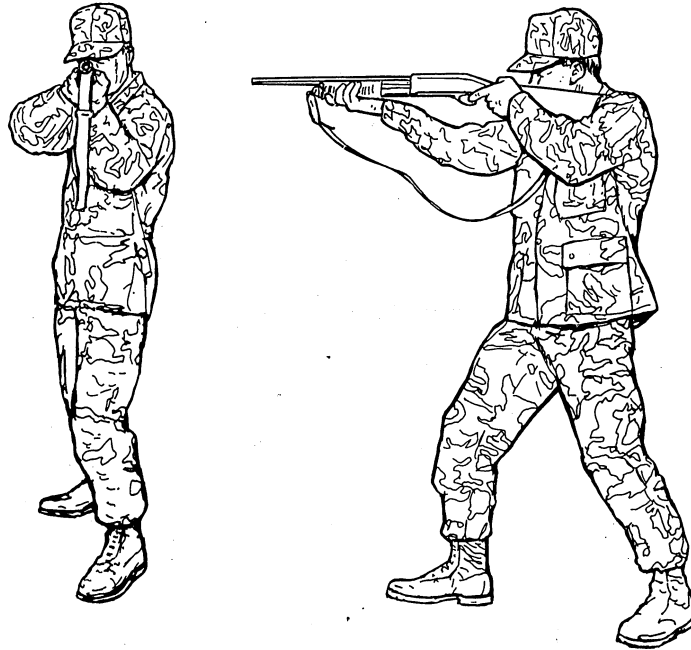
3.9.3.12. All instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees must wear hearing protection, but eye protection, such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is strongly recommended for trainees.

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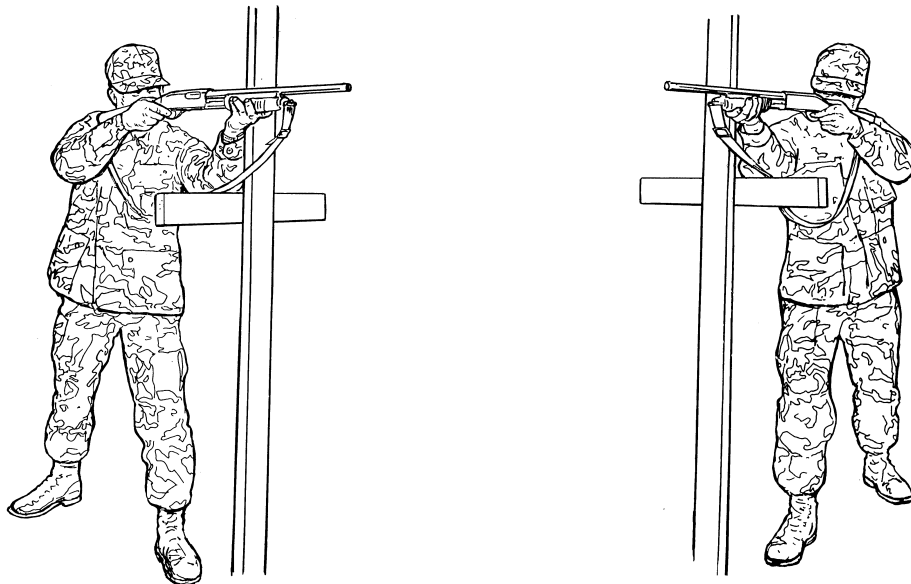
Figure 3.2. Shotgun Ready Position.



Ready Position. The shooter is standing up straight and relaxed. Feet should be about shoulder width apart, the stock of the shotgun is in the shoulder, and the weapon is pointed down at a 45-degree angle. The shotgun should be loaded, safety on, and the shooter's eyes on the target.

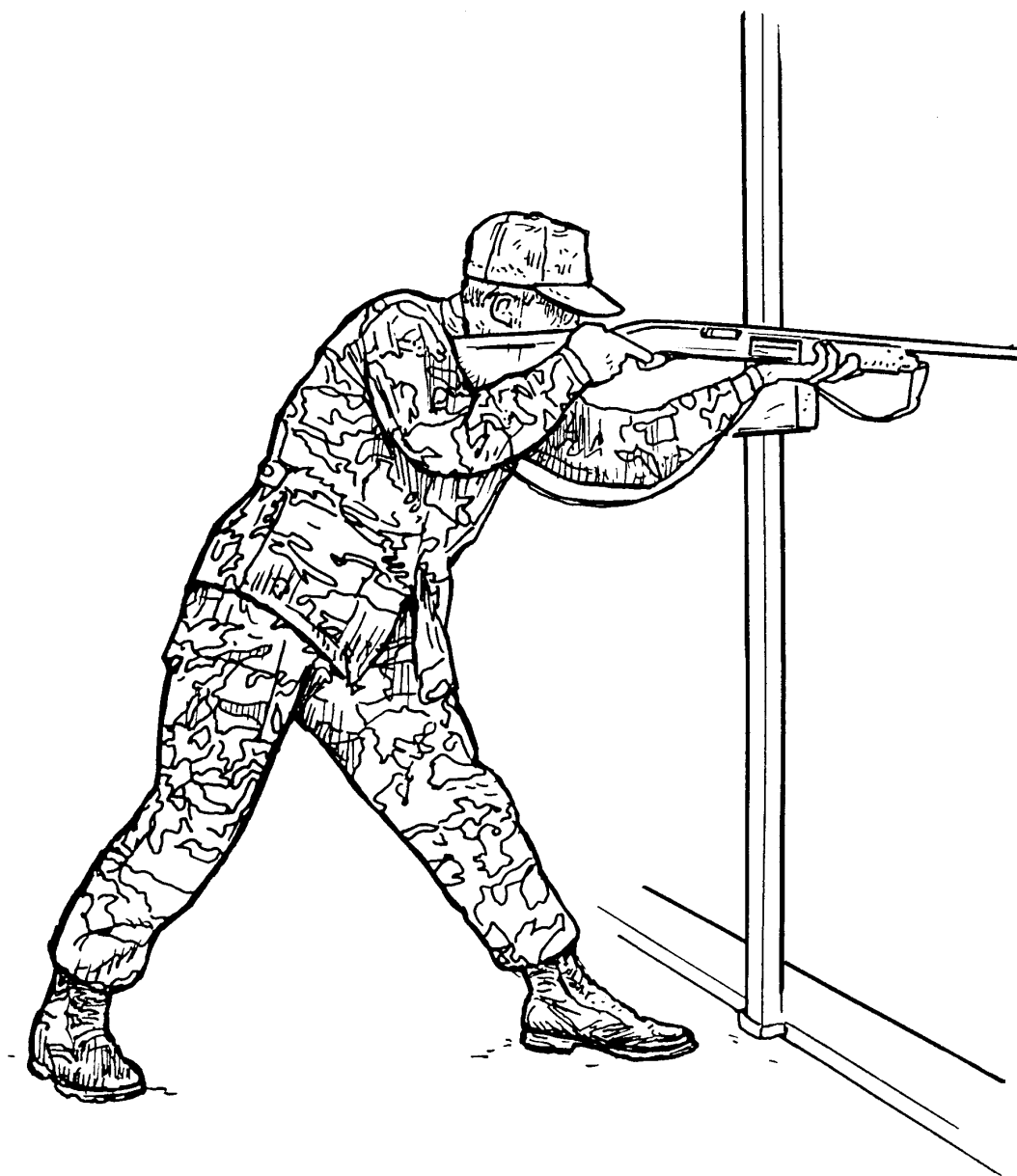
Figure 3.3. Shotgun Standing Position.

Standing Position. To assume the standing position (right-handed), face the target, spread feet a comfortable distance apart. Step back with the right foot 6 to 8 inches, with the toes of the right foot pointed about 45 degrees to the right. The left foot stays in place, toes pointed toward target. Place the butt of the weapon tightly into the right shoulder, keeping the right elbow parallel to the ground to form a good pocket for the butt of the weapon. Place the left hand on the fore-end assembly with the left forearm parallel to the weapon. Lean forward bending the left leg, leaving the right leg and back straight.

Figure 3.4. Shotgun Strong Side Barricade Position.

Strong Side Barricade Position. Assume a standing position behind the barricade. The back of the support arm or hand rests against the barricade for support. The elbow of the shooting arm is in close to the body to lessen the shooter's exposure to the enemy.

Figure 3.5. Shotgun Over Barricade Crouch Position.



Over Barricade Crouch Position. Assume a standing position behind the barricade and spread legs or crouch to lower your position to the height of the over barricade support. The back of the support arm or hand rests on the barricade for support.

Chapter 4

40MM GRENADE LAUNCHER TRAINING PROGRAM

4.1. Grenade Launcher Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). This course provides Air Force members with the minimum training and evaluation required for qualification with a grenade launcher. Qualification is separate for each weapon model, type, or system, qualification on one weapon does not qualify an individual with the other. SF personnel will zero and qualify with the actual weapon they will be armed with.

4.2. Training Overview.

4.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the grenade launcher training program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phases of the AFQC, and passing the mechanical evaluations.

4.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the AFQC, and passing the mechanical evaluations. Qualification length of this program is 12 months for all arming Groups.

4.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

4.2.4. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the grenadier's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

4.3. Instructor Guidelines.

4.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of the weapons. They will supervise, evaluate, and assist trainees during the operator maintenance evaluation (care, cleaning, and function check). See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

4.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, assist, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation phases of fire. Each firing point instructor conducts the course of fire, to include monitoring time limits, at the firing point. To ensure safe range operations, close communication is essential between the range safety instructor and all point instructors. See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

4.3.3. Range Safety Instructor/Tower Operator. This instructor monitors all firing points and has responsibility and authority for safe and effective range operations during range training sessions. He/she may work directly on the firing line if a fixed control tower is not on the grenade range. **NOTE:** This position is in addition to each firing point instructor. The Range Safety Instructor is not to serve as a firing point instructor in addition to this duty. See AFI 36-2226 for exceptions.

4.4. Grenade Launcher Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

4.4.1. For AFQC -- 5 to 6 hours.

4.4.2. For remedial and unit training -- as required.

4.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the grenade launcher against enemy targets.

4.6. Training Objectives. The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in table 4.1.

4.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:

- 4.6.1.1. Safety procedures.
- 4.6.1.2. Characteristics, nomenclature, and general data.
- 4.6.1.3. Types, packaging, caring for, handling, and preserving 40mm ammunition.
- 4.6.1.4. Range determination techniques.
- 4.6.1.5. Lateral distance measurement techniques.
- 4.6.1.6. Adjusted aiming point method of fire.
- 4.6.1.7. Range firing procedures.

Table 4.1. Grenade Launcher Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
1.	Operate grenade launcher (GL)	GL dummy ammunition required equipment.	Operate GL.
ITO			
1.1	Load GL.	GL dummy ammunition required equipment.	Load GL with one round .
1.2	Unload/clear GL.	GL loaded with dummy ammunition.	Unload/clear GL.
1.3	Reload GL.	GL in configuration of all rounds having been fired.	Reload GL from fastened grenade vest pouches.
1.4	Perform function check.	Cleared GL.	Perform function check.
1.5	Apply immediate and remedial actions.	GL dummy ammunition required equipment.	Apply immediate action procedures.
2.	Apply shooting fundamentals.	GL required ammunition/equipment.	Apply fundamentals to demonstrate ability to consistently place shots on target.
ITO			
2.1	Demonstrate positions and techniques of holding GL.	GL	Demonstrate correct firing positions and techniques to properly hold GL.
2.2	Apply aiming techniques.	GL sighting/aiming bar if applicable.	Obtain correct sight alignment/picture.
2.3	Apply effective trigger control.	GL	Apply trigger control without disturbing sight alignment/picture.
2.4	Apply effective follow-through/ Recovery techniques.	GL	Apply /understand techniques to place more than one shot in vital target area.
3.	Meet/exceed minimum score.	GL and required equipment.	Qualify on AFQC.
ITO			

Table 4.1. Grenade Launcher Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
3.1	Fire teaching phase.	GL required ammunition/equipment.	Demonstrate effective shooting ability from all positions.
3.2	Qualify on AFQC evaluation phase.	GL, ammunition, flak vest, kevlar helmet, grenade vest.	Qualify on appropriate course of fire.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	GL and required equipment.	Clean inspect lubricate GL and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble GL.	GL	Disassemble to authorized level.
4.2	Clean/inspect GL.	GL proper cleaning equipment.	Properly clean/inspect GL.
4.3	Lubricate GL.	GL and required lubricating supplies.	Lubricate GL.
4.4	Assemble GL.	GL	Assemble GL.
4.5	Perform function check.	GL	Function check GL.

4.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

4.7.1. First Period -- Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

4.7.1.1. Prepare all required forms and documents.

4.7.1.2. Teach the basic rules of weapon safety.

4.7.1.3. Issue each trainee a grenade launcher, dummy ammunition, and other required equipment.

4.7.1.4. Describe characteristics of the grenade launcher.

4.7.1.5. Point out exterior nomenclature.

4.7.1.6. Explain functioning.

4.7.1.7. Discuss:

4.7.1.7.1 Various types of ammunition used and methods of packaging.

4.7.1.7.2 How to care for, handle, and preserve ammunition.

4.7.1.8. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

4.7.1.8.1 Clearing the grenade launcher.

4.7.1.8.2 Disassembling, assembling, and function checking the grenade launcher.

4.7.1.8.3 Caring for, cleaning, and lubricating the grenade launcher for all climatic conditions.

4.7.1.8.4. Loading, unloading, and reloading the grenade launcher.

4.7.1.8.5. Stoppage, malfunction, and immediate and remedial action procedures.

4.7.2. Second Period -- Preparatory Marksmanship Training. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

4.7.2.1. Explain and demonstrate:

4.7.2.1.1. Firing positions (fig 4.2. and 4.3.).

4.7.2.1.2. How marksmanship fundamentals help ensure hits on target.

4.7.2.1.3. Aiming to include sight alignment, placement of aiming point, focus of the eye.

4.7.2.1.4. Correct sight alignment and sight picture by using sighting and aiming training aids.

4.7.2.2. Conduct practical exercises on shouldering the grenade launcher and proper placement of the hands.

4.7.2.3. Conduct practical exercises on range determination, lateral distance measurements, and adjusted aiming point techniques.

4.7.2.4. Correct procedures for sensing and adjustment of fire.

4.7.3. Third Period -- Live Fire Practice. The objective is to prepare the trainees to confidently fire the grenade launcher before evaluation. Instructors will assist, teach, and supervise trainees during practice. Approximate training time is 1 hour as required for remedial training.

4.7.3.1. Teach safety requirements for live firing.

4.7.3.2. Explain range procedures.

4.7.3.3. Review points of marksmanship fundamentals.

4.7.3.4. Review all factors of aiming to include the importance of good sight alignment.

4.7.3.5. Review procedures for clearing stoppages during live fire training.

4.7.3.6. Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions and dry firing from these positions.

4.7.3.7. Conduct practice fire training to achieve initial firing skill.

4.7.3.8. Use ball and dummy exercises if needed.

4.7.4. Fourth Period -- Live Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation: About 1.5 hours are needed for this training and as required for remedial training.

4.7.4.1. Brief trainees on evaluation criteria.

4.7.4.2. Conduct live-fire evaluation phases. Trainees must qualify without instructor assistance.

4.7.4.3. Point instructors will score evaluation phases.

4.7.4.4. Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check procedures.

4.7.4.5. Trainees must correctly perform the function check.

4.7.4.6. Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate proficiency in operator maintenance, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.

4.7.4.7. Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

4.8. Administrative Requirements.

4.8.1. Reference Material:

4.8.1.1. AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*

4.8.1.2. FM 23-31, *40mm Grenade Launcher, M203 (Army)*

4.8.1.3. T.O. 11W3-9-4-1, *40mm Grenade Launcher, M203, Operations Manual (Army TM 9-1010-221-10)*

4.8.1.4. T.O. 11W3-9-2-2, *Grenade Launcher, 40mm, M79 (Army TM 9-1010-205-10)*

4.8.1.5. TM 750-244-7, *Procedures for Destruction of Equipment (Army)*

4.8.1.6. T.O. 11W3-5-5-1, *Operator, Maintenance, Repair and Replacement Parts, Rifle 5.56mm M16, Rifle 5.56mm M16A1, Bipod Assembly M3, and Launcher Grenade 40mm XM148*

4.8.2. Facilities Needed:

4.8.2.1. Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and one chair per trainee.

4.8.2.2. Range with 90 to 300 meter target distances (fig 4.4.).

4.8.2.3. Weapon cleaning area.

4.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

4.8.3.1. Grenade launcher (one per two trainees recommended).

4.8.3.2. 40mm dummy ammunition and empty ammunition crate.

4.8.3.3. Sighting and aiming bars, devices, and charts.

4.8.3.4. Flip charts.

4.8.3.5. Overhead projector/computer system with visual slide capability.

4.8.3.6. Slide projector.

4.8.3.7. Video cassette recorder and monitor.

4.8.3.8. Slides and transparencies.

4.8.3.9. Public address system.

4.8.3.10. Ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).

- 4.8.3.11. Eye protection for instructors (mandatory) and trainees (strongly encouraged).
- 4.8.3.12. Flak vests and helmets during live-fire training.
- 4.8.3.13. Grenade vest.
- 4.8.3.14. Care and cleaning equipment.
- 4.8.3.15. Student handout material.
- 4.8.3.16. First Aid kit.
- 4.8.3.17. Combat Arms Training Simulator that meets requirements identified in AFI 36-2226.
- 4.8.4. Documents Needed:
 - 4.8.4.1. AF Form 522, *US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data*, and 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record*.
- 4.8.5. Ammunition Needed:
 - 4.8.5.1. Cartridge, 40mm Training Practice (TP).

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Figure 4.1. Grenade Launcher Firing Requirements, Grenade Launcher Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC).

<u>ORDER</u>	<u>POSITION</u>	<u>ROUNDS</u>	<u>TIME (MIN)</u>	<u>DISTANCE M/YDS</u>	<u>TARGET</u>
Phase I: Practice					
1.	Prone Supported	3	N/A	200	#1
2.	Kneeling Supported	1	1	90-115	#2
3.	Kneeling Supported	1	1	135-150	#3
4.	Prone Supported	1	1	250-300	#4
6 Total Rounds for Phase I					
Phase II: Evaluation					
1.	Kneeling Supported	3	2	90-115	#2
2.	Kneeling Supported	3	2	135-150	#3
3.	Prone Supported	3	2	250-300	#4
9 Total Rounds for Phase II					

15 Total Rounds for Course

4.9. Course Information, Grenade Launcher AFQC.

4.9.1. Targets for the Course (fig 4.4.):

4.9.1.1. Zero panel, 2 meters by 2 meters (6 feet x 6 feet). Place this target at a distance of 200 meters. If the range is already constructed with 150 meter zero targets, these may be used instead of reconfiguring the range.

4.9.1.2. Point target, 1 meter by 1.5 meters (vertical), one meter off the ground, at 90-115 meters from the firing line.

4.9.1.3. Point target, 1.5 meters by 1.5 meters, .5 meter off the ground, at 135-150 meters from the firing line.

4.9.1.4. Area target, vehicle, 55 gallon drums, "E" targets, etc., 250-300 meters from the firing line.

4.9.2. Standard: Qualified: 3. Trainees must hit all three targets to qualify. An individual may hit a target with each of the three allotted rounds. Although the individual achieved three HITS, give a score of one for the TARGET. A perfect score on this course is three TARGETS. Each shooter must fire three rounds at each target. A HIT is any round that directly strikes a point target or a round that strikes within 5 meters of the center aiming point of the area target.

4.9.3. Course Notes:

4.9.3.1. Trainees must not touch or rest the grenade launcher on the support. **WARNING:** Ensure the rifle sling does not hang in front of launcher barrel and the end of the barrel does not come in contact with sandbags or the log wall.

4.9.3.2. Trainees will wear flak vests and helmets during all live-fire training. The grenade vest will be worn over the flak vest.

4.9.3.3. When possible, trainees should fire using the peer coach method. They should work together on range determination, sight adjustments, lateral distance measurements, and adjusted aiming point method of firing.

4.9.3.4. Instructors are to teach trainees, as needed, during Phase I. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise immediate action procedures if stoppages occur.

4.9.3.5. Before live firing from a new position, give trainees an opportunity to practice assuming the position and dry fire from each position. Afford sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. Instructors will evaluate the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals during Phase II.

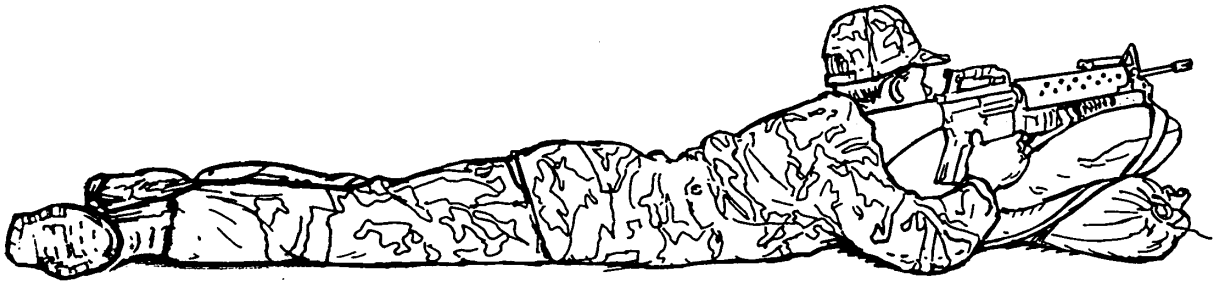
4.9.3.6. To correct shooting errors, instructors may provide additional rounds during Phase I.

4.9.3.7. During Phase I, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision. Instructors will stop the time, and supervise trainee actions. Resume the time limit once immediate action has been properly performed. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (obstruction not in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

4.9.3.8. Trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision during each order of fire in Phase II. Instructors will stop the time, and supervise trainee actions. Resume the time limit once immediate action has been properly performed. Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

4.9.3.9. Instructors will not teach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may assist trainees and teach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They will also correct safety infractions and supervise how trainees apply immediate action procedures when applicable.

4.9.3.10. Instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees must wear hearing protection. Eye protection, such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional, but strongly recommended.

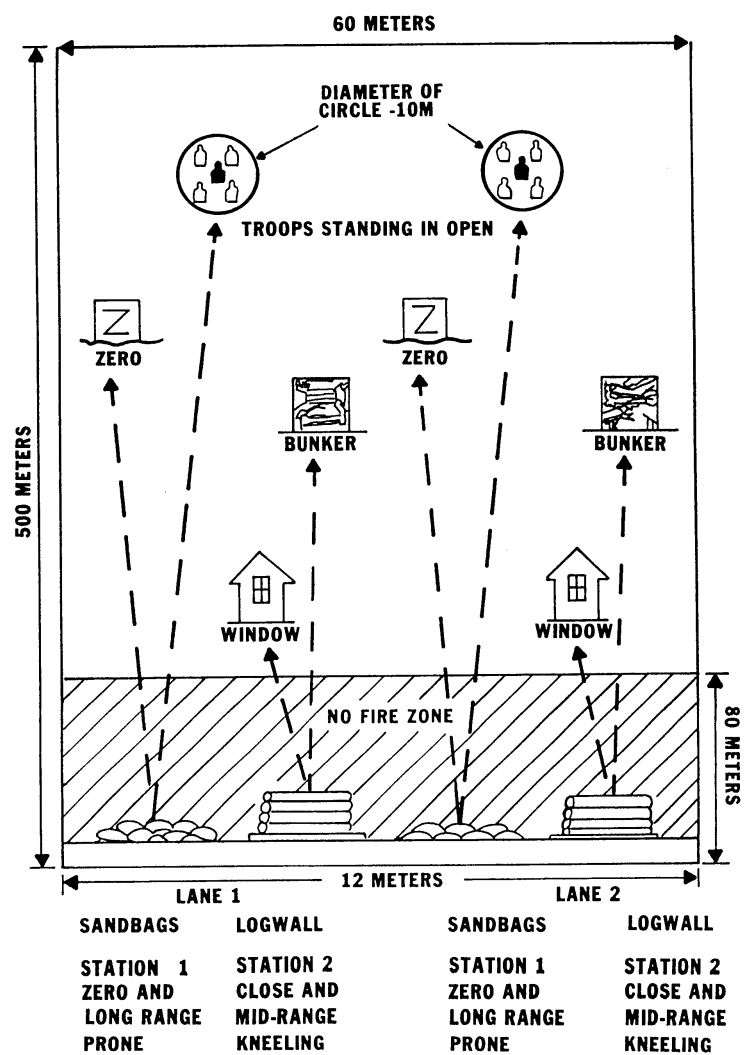
Figure 4.2. Grenade Launcher Prone Supported Position.

Prone Supported Position. To assume the prone supported position, the shooter first assumes the rifle prone position, adjusts the position to the available support, and places the left hand or forearm against the support. Whether the left elbow is directly under the weapon is of less importance in this position because the support, rather than the arm, sustains the weight of the weapon. No part of the grenade launcher or rifle should be touching the support as this reduces the shooter's control of the weapon. The placement of the rifle stock in the shooter's shoulder depends greatly on the distance of the target being engaged. Generally, targets engaged at distances greater than 150 meters require the rifle stock being placed low against the shooter's shoulder or on the ground.

Figure 4.3. Grenade Launcher Kneeling Supported Position.

Kneeling Supported Position. The kneeling supported position is particularly effective from level ground or ground sloping upward toward the target. A right handed shooter assumes the kneeling barricade position by kneeling on the right knee, right buttock resting on right heel, left foot forward and pointed toward the target. The shooter leans forward over the left leg, resting the upper part of the left arm on the left knee, adjusts the position to the available support, and places the left hand or forearm against the support. Whether the shooter's left elbow is directly under the weapon is of less importance in this position because the support, rather than the arm, sustains the weight of the weapon. No part of the grenade launcher or rifle should be touching the support as this reduces the shooter's control of the weapon. The placement of the rifle stock in the shooter's shoulder depends greatly on the distance of the target being engaged. Generally, targets engaged at distances greater than 150 meters require the rifle stock being placed low against the shooter's shoulder. This permits the shooter to obtain correct sight alignment and sight picture.

Figure 4.4. Example of Grenade Launcher Target Arrays.



Chapter 5

LIGHT ANTIARMOR WEAPONS TRAINING PROGRAM

5.1. Light Antiarmor Weapons Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC). This course provides the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify Air Force members with the M72 LAW or M136 AT4. Qualification is separate for each weapon model, type, or system, qualification on one weapon does not qualify an individual with the other.

5.2. Training Overview.

5.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the Training Program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phase of the AFQC, and passing the performance evaluations.

5.2.2. Recurring Training. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the required evaluation phase of the AFQC, and passing the performance evaluations. Qualification length of this program is 12 months for all arming Groups.

5.2.3. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. This training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

5.2.4. Performance Evaluations. Performance evaluations consist of weapon operator skills certification. Evaluation is mandatory during initial and recurring training.

5.2.5. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain individual's proficiency. Unit should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

5.3. Instructor Guidelines:

5.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of weapons. They will supervise and evaluate trainees during performance evaluations. See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

5.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, help, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation phases of fire. See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

5.3.3. Range Safety Instructor/Tower Operator. This instructor monitors all firing points and has responsibility and authority for safe and effective range operations during range training sessions. He/she may work directly on the firing line if a fixed control tower is not on the grenade range. **NOTE:** This position is in addition to each firing point instructor. The Range Safety Instructor is not to serve as a firing point instructor in addition to this duty. See AFI 36-2226 for exceptions.

5.4. Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs is intended to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for initial and recurring training. Remedial training is in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

5.4.1. For AFQC training -- 5 to 7 hours.

5.4.2. For remedial and unit training -- as needed.

5.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to successfully use the weapon against enemy targets.

5.6. Training Objectives (AFQC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in table 5.1.

- 5.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:
- 5.6.2. Safety rules.
- 5.6.3. Characteristics, nomenclature, packaging, and general data.
- 5.6.4. Functioning and methods of destruction.
- 5.6.5. Range firing procedures.

Table 5.1. Light Antiarmor Weapon Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
1.	Operate weapon.	Weapon, sight template, series armored target silhouettes.	Operate weapon.
ITO			
1.1	Perform serviceability check.	Expendable weapon.	Perform serviceability check.
1.2	Place weapon into operation.	Expendable weapon.	Ready weapon, inspect back blast area, place on shoulder, arm, and aim at target.
1.3	Take weapon out of action.	Expendable and readied weapon.	Completely collapse, and return to carry configuration.
1.4	Apply immediate action procedures.	Expendable and readied weapon.	Apply immediate action procedures.
1.5	Assume proper firing positions.	Expendable and readied weapon.	Assume prone, regular kneeling, modified kneeling positions and demonstrate positions.
1.6	Apply proper lead on moving targets.	Sight template and series armored target silhouettes.	Apply lead on at least six of eight opportunities.
2.	Performance Evaluations.	Expendable weapon and blank performance evaluation.	Successfully complete all phases within time limits.
3.	Qualify with weapon.	M190 sub caliber launcher or M287 tracer trainer, required ammunition, steel/kevlar helmet, and flak vest.	Qualify on AFQC.

5.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

5.7.1. First Period -- Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 2 hours are needed for training and as needed for remedial training.

- 5.7.1.1. Prepare all required forms and documentation.
- 5.7.1.2. Discuss weapon safety.
- 5.7.1.3. Discuss description, characteristics, nomenclature, packaging, and functioning.
- 5.7.1.4. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercise on:
 - 5.7.1.4.1. Conducting a serviceability check on the weapon.
 - 5.7.1.4.2. Placing the weapon in and out of operation.

5.7.1.4.3. Performing immediate action procedures.

5.7.1.4.4. The four methods of target engagement with the weapon.

5.7.2. Second Period -- Preparatory Marksmanship. About 2 hours are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

5.7.2.1. Know how to properly assume all firing positions. (fig 5.2.-5.5.)

5.7.2.2. Explain how to:

5.7.2.2.1. Estimate range.

5.7.2.2.2. Apply lead in engaging moving targets.

5.7.2.3. Prepare an antiarmor range card.

5.7.2.4. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on how to apply the fundamentals of shooting the weapon.

5.7.2.5. Explain the probability of hits on target and killing the target.

5.7.3. Third Period -- Performance Evaluations. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

5.7.3.1. Perform a serviceability check on a weapon.

5.7.3.2. Demonstrate how to place weapon into operation.

5.7.3.3. Perform immediate action for a weapon that has failed to fire in a simulated combat situation.

5.7.3.4. Demonstrate how to take a weapon out of action.

5.7.3.5. Be able to apply proper lead on a moving target.

5.7.4. Fourth Period -- Live Fire. About 1 hour is needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

5.7.4.1. Discuss range safety procedures.

5.7.4.2. Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions.

5.7.4.3. Review immediate action procedures.

5.7.4.4. Fire qualification course.

5.7.4.5. Reschedule trainees who fail to meet qualification standards.

5.7.4.6. Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify, or notify unit training sections of the status of individuals who fail.

5.7.4.7. Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

5.8. Administrative Requirements.

5.8.1. Reference Material:

- 5.8.1.1. AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*
- 5.8.1.2. T.O. 11A8-2-1, *Hand and Rifle Grenades, 66mm Rocket Launcher, 81mm Mortars, 90mm Recoiless Rifle, 40mm Cartridges, Flares and Signals, Smoke Pots, and Land Mines*
- 5.8.1.3. FM 23-25, *Light Antiarmor weapons, M72 LAW and M136 AT4 (Army)*
- 5.8.1.4. TM 9-1315-886-12, *Operator's and Unit Maintenance Manual, Launcher and Cartridge, 84mm, M136 (AT4) (Army)*
- 5.8.1.5. TM 9-1340-214-10, *Operator's Manual for 66-mm Light Antitank Weapon (LAW) System M72A1, M72A2 with Coupler, M72A3 and Practice Rocket Launcher M190 with M73 Practice Rocket (Army)*
- 5.8.1.6. TM 11-5855-213-10, *Operator's Manual for Night Vision Sight, Individual-Served Weapon AN/PVS-4 (Army)*
- 5.8.1.7. TM 750-244-7, *Procedures for Destruction of Equipment (Army)*

5.8.2. Facilities Needed:

- 5.8.2.1. Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and chairs for training.
- 5.8.2.2. Firing range capable of conducting weapon training.

5.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:

- 5.8.3.1. Expended M72 series LAW tube or M136 AT4 (as required).
- 5.8.3.2. M190 subcaliber launcher or M287 tracer trainer (as required).
- 5.8.3.3. 35mm dummy ammunition or 9mm dummy cartridge (as required).
- 5.8.3.4. Graphic Training Aid (GTA) 7-1-28 (LAW), or GTA 7-2-5 (AT4), and GTA 17-2-13.
- 5.8.3.5. Blank armor range card.
- 5.8.3.6. Flak vests for trainees.
- 5.8.3.7. Hearing protection for instructors and trainees.
- 5.8.3.8. Steel or kevlar helmets for trainees.
- 5.8.3.9. Public address system.
- 5.8.3.10. Flip charts.
- 5.8.3.11. Overhead projector/computer system with visual slide capability.
- 5.8.3.12. Slide projector.
- 5.8.3.13. Video cassette recorder and monitor.
- 5.8.3.14. Slides and transparencies.

- 5.8.3.15. Student handout material.
- 5.8.3.16. Ear plugs (one set per trainee and one set per instructor).
- 5.8.3.17. Eye protection for instructors and trainees (mandatory).
- 5.8.3.18. First Aid Kit.
- 5.8.3.19. Combat Arms Training Simulator that meets requirements identified in AFI 36-2226.
- 5.8.4. Documents Needed: AF Form 522, *US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data*, and 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record*.
- 5.8.5. Ammunition Required. M73, 35mm sub-caliber rockets or M939 tracer cartridges (as required).

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Figure 5.1. Light Antiarmor Weapon Firing Requirements, Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC).

ORDER	POSITION	ROUNDS	DISTANCE M/YDS	TARGET
Phase I: Practice				
1.	Prone	1	100	Salvaged Vehicle
2.	Kneeling	1	150	Salvaged Vehicle
3.	Sitting	1	200	Salvaged Vehicle
3 Total Rounds for Phase I				
Phase II: Evaluation				
1.	Prone	1	100	Salvaged Vehicle
2.	Prone	1	150	Salvaged Vehicle
3.	Kneeling	1	150	Salvaged Vehicle
4.	Kneeling	1	175	Salvaged Vehicle
5.	Sitting	1	175	Salvaged Vehicle
6.	Sitting	2	200	Salvaged Vehicle
7 Total Rounds for Phase II				
Phase III: Evaluation Moving Target (Optional)				
1.	Kneeling	1	100	Moving Armored Vehicle or Tank
2.	Kneeling	1	125	Moving Armored Vehicle or Tank
3.	Kneeling	1	150	Moving Armored Vehicle or Tank
3 Total Rounds for Phase III				

13 Total Rounds for Course

5.9. Course Information, Light Antiarmor Weapons AFQC.

5.9.1. Course Targets:

5.9.1.1. Recommend targets be scaled as close to armored targets as possible. Using fifty-five gallon drums in place of salvaged vehicles is allowable.

5.9.1.2. The moving target is optional for those units that have moving targets' capability. Moving vehicle targets will move to provide flanking targets only.

5.9.2. Course Standards:

5.9.2.1. Phase II -- 5 hits.

5.9.2.2. Phase III -- 1 hit.

5.9.2.3. There is no time limit on this course.

5.9.3. Course Notes:

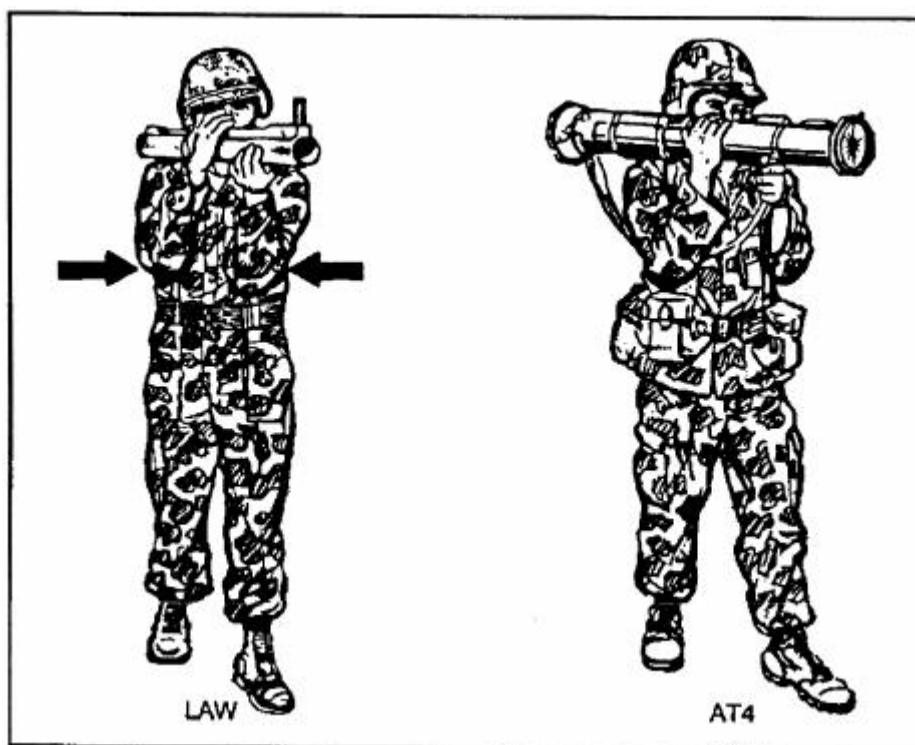
5.9.3.1. Instructors are to teach and coach trainees as needed during the practice phase. Instructors will correct safety infractions and supervise the application of immediate action procedures.

5.9.3.2. Before live firing from a new position, provide trainees an opportunity to practice assuming the position and dry fire from each position. Afford sufficient time for instructors to observe, coach, and evaluate each trainee. Evaluation of the trainee's ability to effectively apply marksmanship fundamentals is accomplished during the evaluation phases.

- 5.9.3.3. To correct shooting errors, instructors may furnish additional rounds during the practice phase.
- 5.9.3.4. Instructors will not teach or coach during the evaluation orders of fire. However, they may help trainees and teach or coach shooting fundamentals between the actual orders of fire. They also will correct safety infractions and supervise the application of immediate action procedures.
- 5.9.3.5. Hearing and eye protection (such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282) are mandatory for all instructor and trainee personnel on the firing line
- 5.9.3.6. Trainees will wear flak vests and helmets during live-fire training.
- 5.9.3.7. Do not announce target distances to students.
- 5.9.3.8. When firing in kneeling position, students may fire using kneeling supported or modified kneeling positions.
- 5.9.3.9. Range may be superimposed on existing grenade launcher range as long as surface danger zone requirements are met.
- 5.9.3.10. Students will train and qualify using the M73 subcaliber rocket or M939 tracer cartridge.

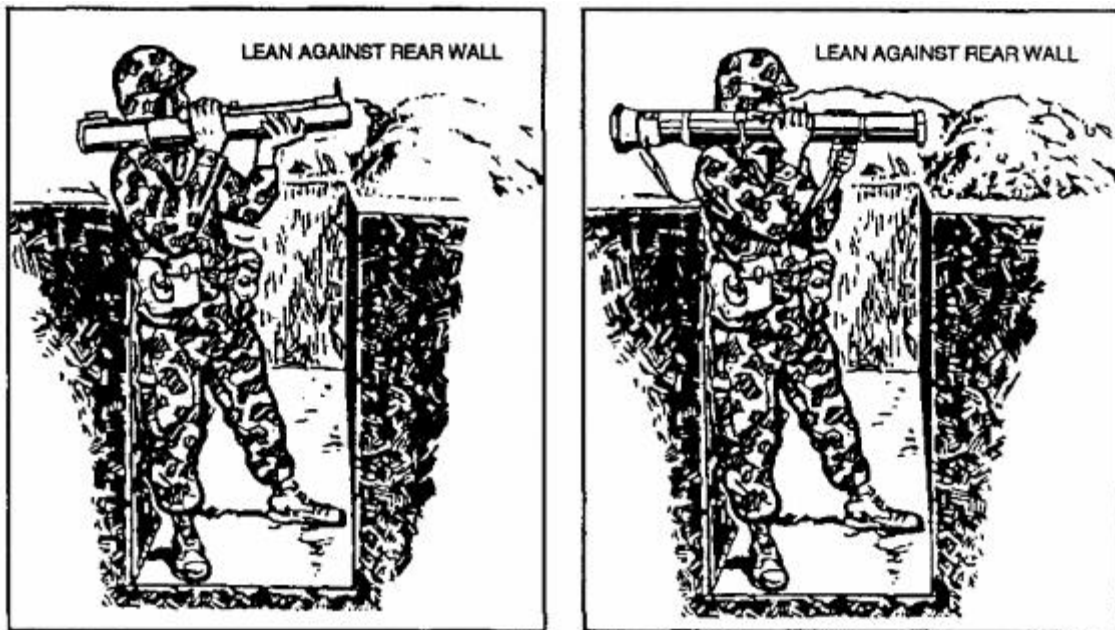
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Figure 5.2. Light Antiarmor Standing Positions.



Basic Standing Position. Raise the launcher slightly higher than shoulder level. Execute a left face, rotate your shoulder under the launcher, and spread your feet a comfortable distance apart. Move your left foot 15 to 24 inches forward, keeping your hips level and your weight balanced on both feet. To obtain a firm, stable position, tuck both elbows tightly into your body. **LAW.** Place your non-firing hand about 4 inches from the front of the muzzle, with your firing hand on the rear cover. After placing the weapon on your shoulder, release the rear cover and place your firing hand on the trigger. Cup the launcher in the palm of your non-firing hand. Position your firing eye as close to the rear sight as is comfortable. **AT4.** Grasp the sling near the launcher with your left hand and the shoulder stop with your right hand. Raise the launcher above shoulder level. After placing the launcher on your shoulder, release the shoulder stop and place your right hand on the trigger. Place your firing eye 2 ½ to 3 inches from the rear sight.

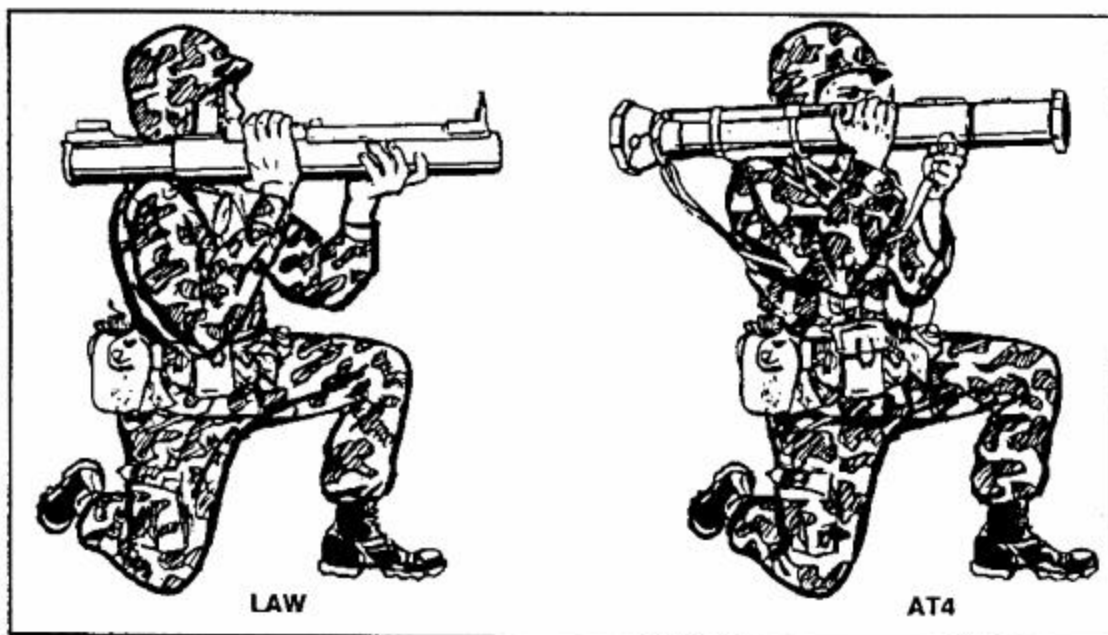
Figure 5.2. Light Antiarmor Standing Positions, Continued.



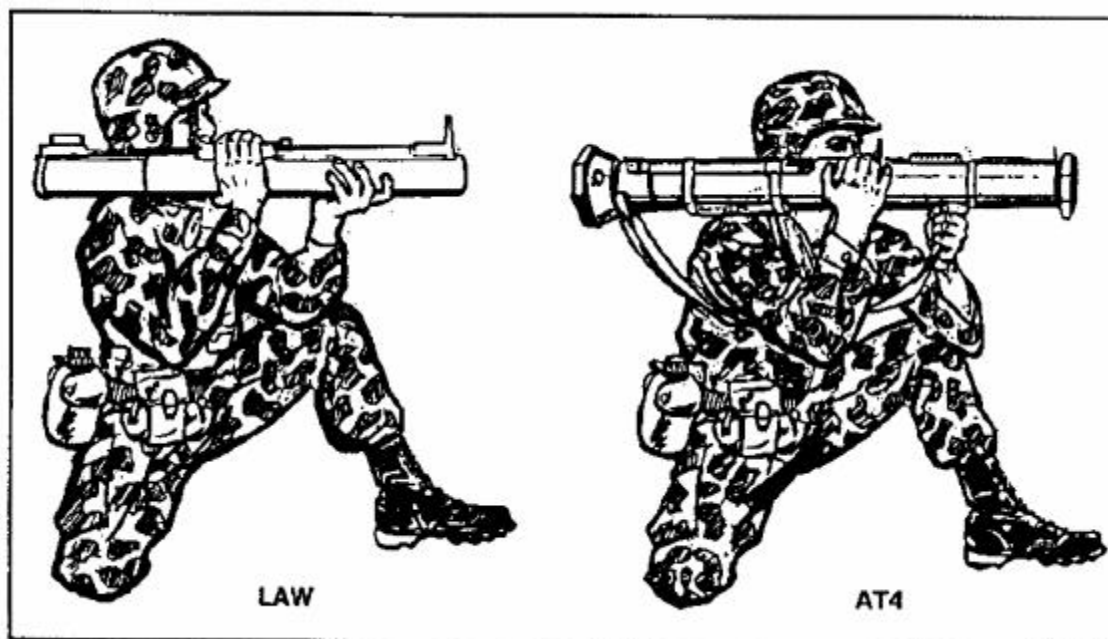
Modified Standing Position. Use this position when you occupy a fighting position. Assume the basic standing position, but instead of stepping forward, leans against the back wall of the fighting position. Ensure that the venturi or rear of the weapons extends beyond the rear of the fighting position

Figure 5.3. Light Antiarmor Weapon Kneeling Positions.

The basic kneeling position is the best position for tracking moving targets. The modified kneeling position is best for engaging stationary targets, since it is a supported position. However, either can be used for stationary or moving targets.



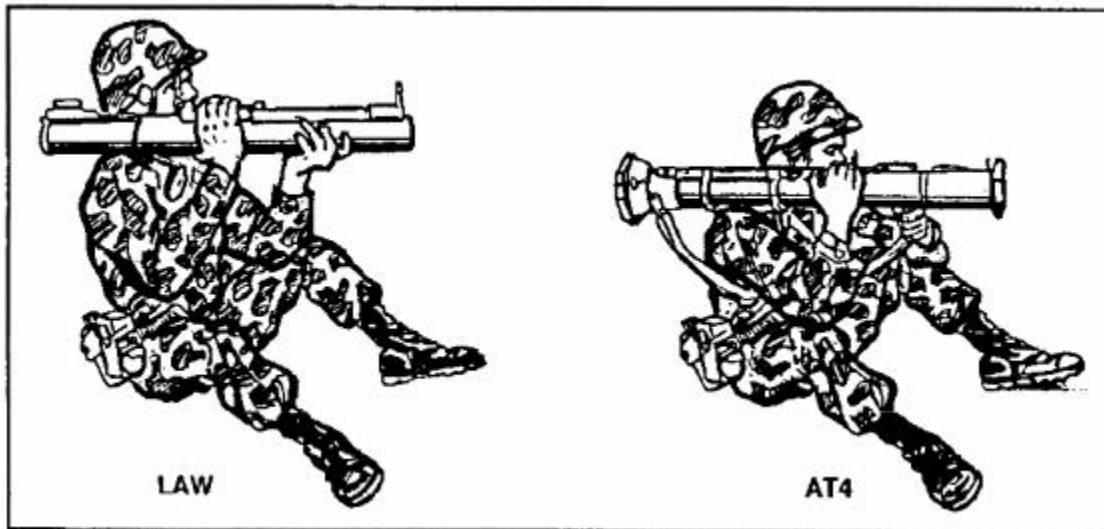
Basic Kneeling Position. Kneel from the basic standing position onto your right knee, keeping your left thigh parallel to the ground. Rotate your lower right leg 90° to the left. (This removes your right foot from exposure to the backblast.) Keep your right thigh and back straight and perpendicular to the ground. Point your left foot in the direction of fire and tuck your elbows into your sides. Though this is not a supported position, it should be a firm, stable one.



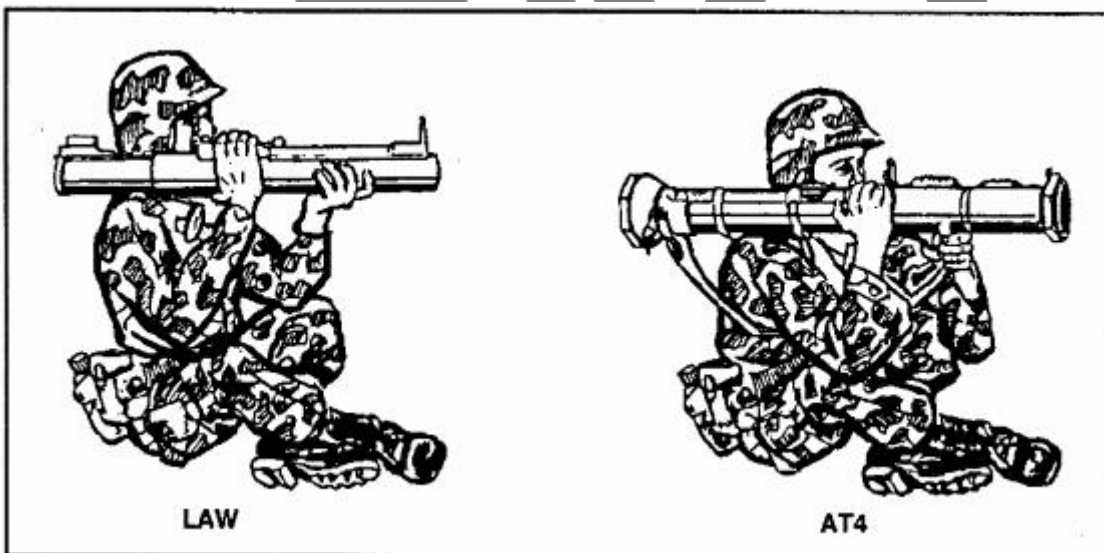
Modified Kneeling Position. From the basic kneeling position, sit back on your right heel. Place the back of your upper left arm on your left knee, making sure you do not have bone-to-bone contact between your left elbow and left knee. Keep your right elbow tucked in close to your side. Use any protective barriers available.

Figure 5.4. Light Antiarmor Weapon Sitting Positions.

The sitting position is the most stable firing position. In this position, the arms are placed on the legs for support. Depending on his/her physique, the firer can use either of two versions of the sitting position. Either is suitable for engaging stationary targets.

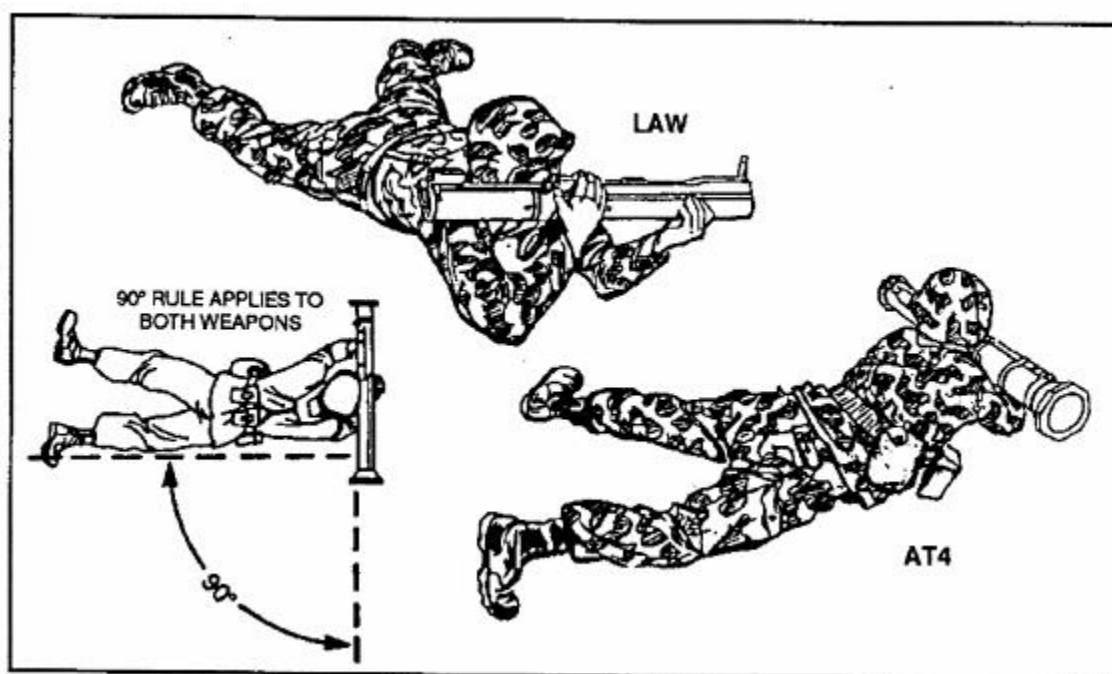


Basic Sitting Position. Sit on your buttocks while facing the target, spread your feet a comfortable distance apart. Lean forward and place the backs of your upper arms on your knees, avoiding bone-to-bone contact.



Modified Sitting Position. From the basic sitting position, cross your ankles for added support. Raise or lower your knees to adjust for elevation on the target.

Figure 5.5. Light Antiarmor Weapon Prone Position.



Prone Position. The prone position is the most dangerous position due to its proximity to the ground. Ideally the ground should slope downward from the rear of the launcher. This reduces the effects of the backblast. Lie on the stomach with the body at a 90° angle to direction of fire, and with the body and legs to the left direction of fire. Ensure that neither body nor legs are in the backblast area. Unlike other firing positions, this one prevents placing the launcher on your right shoulder. Instead, hold the launcher in place against your upper right arm. For stability, apply extra pressure on the firing mechanism with your right hand. The prone position is the least stable of all firing positions. **WARNING:** Failure to maintain a 90° angle from the direction of fire could cause injury or death to the firer.

Figure 5.6. Light Antiarmor Weapon Performance Evaluations

Before Test. Instructors must prepare the test station the same for all trainees. Instructors must make every effort to make sure the instructions are the same for all trainees.

During Test. Instructors are not to help trainees. Instructors are to intervene only to prevent injury to personnel or damage to equipment, or when the trainee demonstrates inability to complete a step in the task sequence. Instructors will evaluate task performance and document results on the forms provided.

After Test. After each performance task, instructors will provide remedial training for all steps performed incorrectly. Instructors will demonstrate the correct procedures and explain what the trainee did wrong. Instructors will then continue with the next evaluation.

Scoring Results. Instructors will evaluate all tasks and individual steps for completing tasks and annotate the score sheet as "GO" or "NO-GO." Instructors should evaluate student's performance to determine if actions taken were safe procedures, resulted in correct functioning and operation, and accomplished the purpose of the task. Score tasks not completed within the established time limits as "NO-GO."

1. Performance Evaluation 1:

- Task: Perform serviceability checks on a light antiarmor weapon.
- Condition: Given an expended light antiarmor weapon.
- Standard: Without assistance, perform a serviceability check.

M72-Series LAW

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Inspect for cracks, dents, or bulges.	_____	_____
2.	Inspect to ensure trigger-arming handle is present and in the SAFE position.	_____	_____
3.	Inspect rubber boots around the trigger bar and detent for cracks, tears, and deterioration.	_____	_____
4.	Inspect for data plate on the right forward side of launcher to ensure the M72A2(only) has words "with coupler" appearing on the first line.	_____	_____

M136 AT4

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Inspect for cracks, dents, or bulges.	_____	_____
2.	Inspect to ensure transport safety pin is in place.	_____	_____
3.	Inspect to ensure cocking lever is in the SAFE (uncocked) position..	_____	_____
4.	Inspect to ensure the muzzle cover is intact.	_____	_____
5.	Inspect to ensure the color-coded band is correct.	_____	_____
6.	Inspect to ensure the sights function properly.	_____	_____
7.	Inspect to ensure the venturi has no foreign objects.	_____	_____
8.	Inspect to ensure the forward safety functions properly.	_____	_____
9.	Inspect to ensure the red trigger button is not broken or missing.	_____	_____

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
10.	Inspect to ensure the shoulder strap is not broken or damaged.	_____	_____
11.	Inspect to ensure the carry sling is not frayed and is firmly attached to the launch tube.	_____	_____

2. Performance Evaluation 2:

- Task: Place light antiarmor weapon into operation.
- Condition: Given an expended light antiarmor weapon.
- Standard: Without assistance performs the following actions, in sequence.

M72-Series LAW

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Removes the rear cover pull pin.	_____	_____
2.	Releases the rear cover and sling assembly.	_____	_____
3.	Extends the launcher vigorously and ensures it is fully extended.	_____	_____
4.	Places the launcher on his firing shoulder	_____	_____
5.	Checks the backblast area.	_____	_____
6.	Pulls the arming handle out.	_____	_____
7.	Sights target	_____	_____

M136 AT4

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Cradles the AT4 in his/her arms.	_____	_____
2.	Removes the transport safety pin.	_____	_____
3.	Unsnaps and unfolds the shoulder stop.	_____	_____
4.	Places the AT4 on his/her shoulder.	_____	_____
5.	Releases the sights.	_____	_____
6.	Checks the backblast area.	_____	_____
7.	Places cocking lever in the ARMED (cocked) position.	_____	_____
8.	Fully depresses and holds down the forward safety.	_____	_____

3. Performance Evaluation 3:

- Task: Perform misfire procedures on a light antiarmor weapon.
- Condition: Given a previously fired light antiarmor weapon and instructions that the weapon has misfired.
- Standard: Without assistance, applies misfire procedures as follows.

M72-Series LAW

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Immediately squeezes the trigger bar again while keeping the LAW aimed at a target	—	—
2.	If the LAW still does not fire, tries to place the trigger arming handle on SAFE.	—	—
3.	Removes the launcher from his shoulder and partly collapses it (10 to 15 centimeters or 4 to 6 inches), keeping the launcher pointed upward and down range.	—	—
4.	Extends the launcher.	—	—
5.	If the LAW fails to fire again, squeezes the trigger, tries to return the weapon to SAFE, partly collapses the launcher, and sets the weapon aside.	—	—

M136 AT4

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Releases the forward safety with his right hand	—	—
2.	Recocks the firing mechanism using the cocking lever	—	—
3.	Presses and holds down the forward safety, aims, and presses the trigger	—	—
4.	If launcher still fails to fire, repeats Steps 1 and 2.	—	—
5.	If the launcher again fails to fire, returns the cocking lever to the SAFE (uncocked) position.	—	—
6.	Removes the weapon from his shoulder, keeping it pointed toward the target.	—	—
7.	Replaces the transport safety pin.	—	—
8.	Informs instructors that he would break the sights of in combat to indicate a misfired weapon.	—	—
9.	Places the launcher on the ground, pointing toward the target.	—	—

4. Performance Evaluation 4 (Optional):

- Task: Perform Apply the correct lead for a target.
- Condition: Given a front sight template and an armored target template GTA 7-1-28 (LAW) or GTA 7-2-5 (AT4), a series of ten flank, frontal, and oblique silhouettes of armored targets, rates of movement, and ranges. (At least three different views, speeds, and ranges are given)
- Standard: Without assistance, apply proper lead on minimum of six moving targets.

5. Performance Evaluation 5:

- Task: Return the light antiarmor weapon to its carrying configuration.
- Conditions: Given an expended light antiarmor weapon.
- Standards: Performs the following actions, in sequence:

M72-Series LAW

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Pushes in the trigger arming handle.	—	—
2.	Removes the launcher from his shoulder.	—	—
3.	Depresses the barrel detent and collapses the launcher tube, guiding the front and rear sights into position.	—	—
4.	Replaces the sling assembly.	—	—
5.	Replaces the rear cover pull pin.	—	—

M136 AT4

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Releases the forward safety.	—	—
2.	Returns the cocking lever to the SAFE (uncocked) position by pushing forward and upward on it, then letting it spring back into position.	—	—
3.	Removes the launcher from shoulder, ensuring the muzzle is pointed in the direction of fire.	—	—
4.	Replaces the transport safety pin, fully seating it in the retainer hole.	—	—
5.	When closing the rear sight, resets the range indicator to the 200-mmeter setting. (If this is not done, the rear sight will break off when the sight cover is closed.)	—	—
6.	Restores the sights by laying them down and closing their covers.	—	—
7.	Snaps the shoulder stop into the closed position.	—	—
8.	Moves to another location; slings the launcher over either shoulder and moves out.	—	—

Chapter 6

M249 AUTOMATIC RIFLE TRAINING PROGRAM

6.1. M249 Automatic Rifle Air Force Qualification Course AFQC. This course provides the minimum training and evaluation required to qualify Air Force members with the M249. SF personnel will zero and qualify with the actual weapon they will be armed with.

6.2. Training Overview.

6.2.1. Initial Training. This is the trainee's first participation in the M249 Qualification Training Program. Initial training consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the AFQC, and passing mechanical and performance evaluations. **Full distance training is desired. However, MAJCOMs may grant individual bases permission to qualify personnel using figure 6.2. as an initial 10-meter course when full distance range facilities are not available.**

6.2.2. Recurring Training--12 Month. This is qualification training after initial qualification. It consists of classroom instruction, qualification on the AFQC, passing mechanical and performance evaluations. **Full distance training is desired. Personnel may qualify on either full distance, fig 6.1. or 10-meter, fig 6.2. to meet training requirements.** This training is mandatory every 12 months for all arming Groups.

6.2.3. Recurring Training--6 Month. This is weapon operator skill re-certification training. This training consists of classroom instruction and passing the performance evaluations. This training is mandatory 6 months after initial and 12-month recurring training.

6.2.4. Remedial Training. This is the minimum training needed to correct deficiencies causing an individual to fail an evaluation. Training is given to all personnel who fail an evaluation.

6.2.5. Performance Evaluations. Performance evaluations consists of weapon operator skills certification. Evaluation is mandatory for initial, 12-month recurring, and 6-month recurring training.

6.2.6. Unit Training. Refresher training on operator skills and knowledge provided by units to help maintain the operator's proficiency. Units should conduct this training before exercises and deployments.

6.3. Instructor Guidelines and Ratios.

6.3.1. Classroom. Instructors will help trainees during portions of training requiring physical handling of weapons. They will supervise and evaluate trainees during performance evaluations. They will supervise, evaluate, conduct performance evaluations and assist trainees during operator maintenance (care and cleaning). See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

6.3.2. Range. Instructors will supervise, assist, coach, and teach trainees, as needed, during practice and evaluation phases of fire. Each firing point instructor conducts the course of fire, to include monitoring time limits, at the firing point. To ensure safe range operations, close communication is essential between the range safety instructor and all point instructors. See AFI 36-2226 for ratios.

6.3.3. Range Safety Instructor/Tower Operator. This instructor monitors all firing points and has responsibility and authority for safe and effective range operations during range training sessions. He/she may work directly on the firing line if a fixed control tower is not on the range. **NOTE:** This position is in addition to each firing point instructor. The Range Safety Instructor is not to serve as a firing point instructor in addition to this duty. See AFI 36-2226 for exceptions.

6.4. M249 Qualification Plan of Instruction. The plan in the following paragraphs intends to provide instruction standardization. This program is mandatory for the initial qualification course and recurring training. Remedial training is

in-depth, concentrating on known problems. Trainees must meet and be evaluated to the performance standards of these training objectives. Approximate training times for this program are:

- 6.4.1. Initial training -- 12 to 14 hours.
- 6.4.2. Recurring training (12 month) -- 8 to 10 hours.
- 6.4.3. Recurring training (6 month) -- 3 to 4 hours.
- 6.4.4. Remedial and unit training -- as needed

6.5. Training Goal. The training goal is to instill confidence in the trainee to develop and maintain the capability to use the M249 against enemy targets. With the exception of operator maintenance, trainees must perform all evaluated tasks without assistance.

6.6. Training Objectives (AFQC). The training objectives needed for successful completion of this course are found in table 7.1.

- 6.6.1. Information Training Objectives. Trainees must be familiar with:
 - 6.6.2. Safety rules and procedures.
 - 6.6.3. Characteristics, nomenclature, and types of ammunition.
 - 6.6.4. Stoppages and malfunctions.
 - 6.6.5. Roles of the automatic rifle.
 - 6.6.6. Classes of fire and types of targets.
 - 6.6.7. Range determination.
 - 6.6.8. Sight adjustments.
 - 6.6.9. Adjusted aiming point method.
 - 6.6.10. Alternate methods of laying the gun.

Table 6.1. M249 Automatic Rifle Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
1.	Operate M249.	M249 dummy ammunition and required equipment.	Operate M249.
ITO			
1.1	Perform clearing procedures.	M249.	Clear M249.
1.2	Full load and clear M249.	M249 and dummy ammunition.	Full load and clear M249.
1.3	Perform immediate and remedial action procedures.	M249 and dummy ammunition.	Apply actions.
1.4	Conduct preventative maintenance inspection.	M249.	Conduct pre-fire inspection.
2.	Qualify with weapon.	M249 required ammunition equipment and firing range.	Qualify on appropriate live fire orders.

Table 6.1. M249 Automatic Rifle Training Objectives/Intermediate Training Objectives (ITO).

	Objective	Condition	Standard
		Given:	
3.	Performance evaluations.	M249 required equipment and blank performance evaluation form.	Successfully complete all phases of performance evaluation.
4.	Perform operator maintenance.	M249 and required equipment.	Clean inspect and lubricate M249 and passes function check.
ITO			
4.1	Disassemble M249.	M249.	Disassemble M249 to authorized level.
4.2	Clean lubricate inspect M249.	M249 and proper equipment.	Clean lubricate and inspect M249 and associated equipment.
4.3	Assemble M249.	M249.	Assemble M249.
4.4	Perform function check.	M249 and dummy ammunition.	Function check M249.

6.7. Recommended Sequence of Events.

6.7.1. First Period -- Orientation and Mechanical Training. About 4 hours for initial, 3 hours for 12-month recurring, and 2 hours for 6-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

6.7.1.1. Prepare all required forms and documentation.

6.7.1.2. Discuss:

6.7.1.2.1. M249 weapons safety.

6.7.1.2.2. M249 general description and characteristics.

6.7.1.3. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

6.7.1.3.1. General nomenclature of the M249.

6.7.1.3.2. Clearing of the M249.

6.7.1.3.3. Disassembly of the M249.

6.7.1.3.4. Assembly of the M249.

6.7.1.3.5. Function check of the M249.

6.7.1.3.6. Proper care, cleaning, and lubrication of the M249.

6.7.1.3.7. Immediate action procedures.

6.7.1.3.8. Loading, unloading, reloading, and clearing the M249.

6.7.1.3.9. Types of ammunition, care and handling, and preservation of ammunition for the M249.

6.7.1.3.10. Stoppages, immediate action, and remedial action.

6.7.2. Second Period -- Effective Techniques of Fire. About 4 hours for initial and 3 hours for 12-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

6.7.2.1. Discuss:

6.7.2.1.1. M249 roles.

6.7.2.1.2. M249 characteristics of fire.

6.7.2.1.3. M249 classes of fire.

6.7.2.1.4. Principles of fire and types of targets engaged by an M249.

6.7.2.1.5. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on range determination and lateral distance measurement.

6.7.2.1.6. Discuss technique of engaging visible targets during periods of limited visibility to include types of targets, fire control, and target engagement.

6.7.3. Third Period -- Preparatory Marksmanship. About 1.5 hours for initial and 1.5 hours for 12-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

6.7.3.1. Explain, demonstrate, and conduct practical exercises on:

6.7.3.1.1. Assuming proper firing positions and establishing a proper grip (fig 6.3. and 6.4.).

6.7.3.1.2. Proper techniques of firing while wearing the Chemical Warfare Defense Ensemble (CWDE) mask and gloves.

6.7.3.2. Discuss principles of:

6.7.3.2.1. Aiming.

6.7.3.2.2. Proper trigger manipulation.

6.7.3.2.3. Zeroing the rear sight and the adjusted aiming point method of fire adjustment.

6.7.3.2.4. Target analysis and common errors encountered in automatic rifle marksmanship.

6.7.4. Fourth Period -- Performance Evaluations. About 1.5 hours for initial, 1.5 hours for 12-month recurring, and 1.5 hours for 6-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

6.7.4.1. Prepare performance evaluation forms.

6.7.4.2. Brief students on evaluation criteria.

6.7.4.3. Set up weapons and equipment.

6.7.4.4. Conduct performance evaluation on:

6.7.4.4.1. Clearing.

6.7.4.4.2. Loading.

- 6.7.4.4.3. Clearing from the loaded configuration.
- 6.7.4.4.4. Disassembly.
- 6.7.4.4.5. Assembly.
- 6.7.4.4.6. Function check.
- 6.7.4.4.7. Immediate action procedures.

6.7.5. Fifth Period -- Live-Fire and Operator Maintenance Evaluation. About 3 hours for initial and 2 hours for 12-month recurring are needed for this training and as needed for remedial training.

- 6.7.5.1. Discuss range procedures and safety requirements for live firing.
- 6.7.5.2. Review all factors of obtaining an accurate initial burst.
- 6.7.5.3. Review immediate action procedures.
- 6.7.5.4. Conduct exercises in assuming firing positions.
- 6.7.5.5. Fire qualification course.
- 6.7.5.6. Evaluate the trainee's proficiency in operator maintenance and function check.
- 6.7.5.7. Trainees must correctly perform the function check.
- 6.7.5.8. Provide either immediate remedial training for those trainees who fail to qualify or demonstrate proficiency in operator maintenance or notify unit training section of the status of individuals who fail.
- 6.7.5.9. Complete applicable blocks on AF Forms 522 and 710.

6.8. Administrative Requirements.

6.8.1. Reference Material:

- 6.8.1.1. AFI 36-2226, *Combat Arms Program*
- 6.8.1.2. T.O. 11W3-5-5-51, *M249, Machinegun, 5.56mm (Army TM 9-1005-201-10)*
- 6.8.1.3. T.O. 11W3-5-5-52, *M249, Machine gun, 5.56mm (Army TM 9-1005-201-23P)*
- 6.8.1.4. FM 23-14, *M249 Light Machine Gun in the Automatic Rifle Role (Army)*
- 6.8.1.5. TM 750-244-7, *Procedures for Destruction of Equipment (Army)*
- 6.8.1.6. T.O. 11W2-6-7-2, *Organizational and Intermediate Instruction with IPB, C-Mag 100 Round Magazine for M16 Series Rifle*
- 6.8.1.7. TM 11-5855-213-10, *Operator's Manual Night Vision Sight Individual Served Weapon AN/PVS-4*
- 6.8.1.8. TM 11-5855-238-10, *Operator's Manual for Night Vision Goggles Ground Use: AN/PVS-5, AN/PVS-5A, AN/PVS-5B, AN/PVS-5C*
- 6.8.1.9. TM 11-5855-262-10-1, *Operator's Manual Night Vision Goggle, AN/PVS-7A*

- 6.8.1.10. T.O. 12S10-2PVS7-11, *Operator's Manual Night Vision Goggle AN/PVS-7D*
- 6.8.1.11. TM 11-5855-301-12&P, *Operators and Unit Maintenance Manual, Light, Aiming, Infrared AN/PAQ-4B, AN/PAQ-4C*
- 6.8.1.12. TM 750-244-2, *Procedures for Destruction of Electronics Material to Prevent Enemy Use*
- 6.8.2. Facilities Needed:
 - 6.8.2.1. Classroom equipped with chalkboard, tables, and chairs.
 - 6.8.2.2. Area to conduct practical exercises in assuming firing positions.
 - 6.8.2.3. Full distance range or firing range with target line at 10 meters.
 - 6.8.2.4. Weapon cleaning area.
- 6.8.3. Training Aids and Equipment:
 - 6.8.3.1. M249, one for two trainees (recommended).
 - 6.8.3.2. Ammunition case loaded with dummy 5.56mm linked ammunition, one per M249.
 - 6.8.3.3. 100 round assault magazine (NSN 1005-01-334-1507) loaded with linked dummy ammunition (optional).
 - 6.8.3.4. Empty ammunition can.
 - 6.8.3.5. Care and cleaning equipment, as required by TO 11W3-5-5-51.
 - 6.8.3.6. Scraper Assembly (NSN 1005-01-131-1914).
 - 6.8.3.7. CWDE mask and gloves.
 - 6.8.3.8. Targets, as required.
 - 6.8.3.9. Flip Charts
 - 6.8.3.10. Overhead projector/computer system with visual slide capability.
 - 6.8.3.11. Public address system.
 - 6.8.3.12. Ear plugs for instructors and trainees.
 - 6.8.3.13. Eye protection for instructors (mandatory). Eye protection for trainees (strongly recommended).
 - 6.8.3.14. Flak vests and helmets during all live-fire training.
 - 6.8.3.15. Binoculars.
 - 6.8.3.16. First Aid Kit.
 - 6.8.3.17. Combat Arms Training Simulator that meets requirements identified in AFI 36-2226.
- 6.8.4. Documents Needed:

- 6.8.4.1. AF Form 522, *US Air Force Ground Weapons Training Data*, and 710, *Ground Weapons Training Record*.
- 6.8.4.2. Performance evaluation forms.
- 6.8.5. Ammunition Needed. Cartridge, 5.56mm linked (quantity and type required to complete applicable course of fire).

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Figure 6.1. M249 Automatic Rifle Firing Requirements, Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC) (Full Distance).

<u>Order Number and Target Description</u>	<u>Ammunition and Fire Control</u>	<u>Type Load</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>No. of Targets Engaged</u>	<u>Required No. of Targets Hit (Qual)</u>
Phase I: Practice					
1. Zeroing 500M	24 (3-5 round burst) ball or 4:1	Full load	N/A	1	N/A
2. Point targets 300 to 500M	50 (3-5 round burst) ball or 4:1	Full load	N/A	3	N/A
3. Deep targets and linear with depth (CWDE) 300 to 800M	176 (3-5 round burst) ball or 4:1	Full load	N/A	13	N/A
250 Total Rounds for phase I.					
Phase II: Evaluation					
1. Point and area targets (CWDE)	100 (3-5 round burst) ball or 4:1	Full load	3 min 30 sec	6	6
2. Linear with depth and deep targets 300 to 800M	200 (3-5 round burst) ball or 4:1	Full load	4 min	13	13
300 Total Rounds for Phase II.					

550 Total Rounds for Course**6.9. Course Information, M249 AFQC (Full Distance).****6.9.1. Course Targets:**

6.9.1.1. Double "E" silhouette targets (NSN 6920-00-795-1806) or empty 55-gallon drums may be used to represent personnel for 300- to 800-meter firing. Mounds of earth or salvage vehicles may also be used to represent personnel targets and to represent vehicle targets.

6.9.1.2. When using silhouettes or 55-gallon drums as area targets, position at least three targets within a 5-meter diameter. Leave at least 50 meters between each area target.

6.9.2. Course Standards: *NOTE:* If the beaten zone covers the target, score it as a hit.

6.9.2.1. Order 1--Must successfully engage all six targets.

6.9.2.2. Order 2--Must successfully engage all 13 targets.

6.9.3. Course Notes:

6.9.3.1. There are no time limits during the practice phase. Instructors will analyze targets, render help to trainees as needed, correct safety infractions, and supervise the application of immediate action.

6.9.3.2. Do not use assistant rifleman. Peer coach method is permissible.

6.9.3.3. Trainees will wear flak vests and helmets during the entire course.

- 6.9.3.4. The operator must wear the protective mask in the carrier and have the CWDE gloves on their person during the entire course.
- 6.9.3.5. Trainees may make sight corrections at any time during the course.
- 6.9.3.6. Trainees will do all firing in the bipod mode.
- 6.9.3.7. On order 3 of the practice phase, the trainee will engage a minimum of five targets in a deep target formation with the 76-round belt, then don the protective mask from the carrier and CWDE gloves, and engage a minimum of eight targets in a linear with depth formation with the 100-round belt.
- 6.9.3.8. After engaging all point targets on evaluation order 1, the operator will immediately put the gun on safe and don the protective mask and gloves from a worn carrier. The operator will then engage all area targets.
- 6.9.3.9. When engaging deep targets and linear with depth targets, the operator will engage targets as a single gun covering the entire target. For example, initial lay on the linear target with depth is midpoint. The operator then traverses and searches to the near flank (left), back to the far flank (right), and then back to midpoint. Initial lay on the deep target is also midpoint. The operator then searches down to the near end, up to the far end, and then back to the midpoint.
- 6.9.3.10. Instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees must wear hearing protection. Eye protection, such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional but, strongly recommended.
- 6.9.3.11. During Phase I, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision. Resume firing once immediate action has been properly performed. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (obstruction not in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- 6.9.3.12. Conduct a barrel change before starting Phase II.
- 6.9.3.13. Trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision during each order of fire in Phase II. Instructors will stop the time, and supervise trainee actions. Resume the time limit once immediate action has been properly performed. Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.
- 6.9.3.14. Ammunition belts should be divided up to match the required rounds for each order of fire. After firing the required number of bursts, trainees may go back (time permitting) and reengage targets still posing a threat (i.e., no hits). Rounds may not be fired after the cease fire command is given during phase II.
- 6.9.3.15. AF Form 522 should only reflect qualified "Q" or unqualified "UQ" for the entire course. If trainees fail to qualify on order 1 or order 2 of the evaluation, trainees are unqualified. They need only to refire and meet qualification criteria for the order they failed to achieve qualified status.

Figure 6.2. M249 Automatic Rifle Firing Requirements, Air Force Qualification Course (AFQC) (10-Meter).

<u>Order Number and Target Description</u>	<u>Ammunition and Fire Control</u>	<u>Type Load</u>	<u>Time</u>	<u>No. of Targets Engaged</u>	<u>Required No. of Targets Hit (Qual)</u>
Phase I: Practice					
1. Zeroing 10 M pasters A1 and A2	6 (3 single rds A1 and 3 single rds at A2)	Full load	N/A	2	N/A
2. Point Targets A3 and A4	6 (3 rd burst at A3 and 3 rd burst at A4)	Full load	N/A	2	N/A
3. Point Targets B1, B2, B3, and B4	36 (3-5 rd bursts, 2 bursts per paster)	Full load	N/A	4	N/A
4. Linear with depth and deep targets Section A	176 (3-5 rd bursts, 2 bursts per paster)	Full load	N/A	13	N/A
5. Point targets B5 and B6 and linear targets with depth Section B (CWDE)	100 (3-5 rd bursts, 2 bursts per paster)	Full load	N/A	10	N/A
324 Total Rounds for Phase I					
Phase II: Evaluation					
1. Linear with depth and deep targets Section C	176 (3-5 rd bursts, 2 bursts per paster)	Full load	4 min	13	2 hits per target
2. Point targets D5 and D6 and linear targets with depth Section D (CWDE)	100 (3-5 rd bursts, 2 bursts per paster)	Full load	3 min 30 sec	10	2 hits per target
276 Total Rounds for Phase II					
<u>600 Total Rounds for Course</u>					

6.10. Course Information, M249 AFQC (10-Meter).

6.10.1. Course Targets. Use the 10-meter machine gun target (NSN 6920-00-078-5123).

6.10.2. Course Standards for Phase II Evaluation:

6.10.2.1. Order 1--All 13 targets must have a minimum of 2 hits per target.

6.10.2.2. Order 2--All 10 targets must have a minimum of 2 hits per target.

6.10.3. Course Notes:

6.10.3.1. There are no time limits during the practice phase. Instructors will analyze targets, render help to trainees as needed, correct safety infractions, and supervise the application of immediate action.

6.10.3.2. Do not use assistant operators. Peer coach method is permissible.

6.10.3.3. Trainees will wear flak vests and helmets during the entire course.

6.10.3.4. The operator must wear the protective mask in the carrier and have the CWDE gloves on their person during the entire course.

6.10.3.5. Trainees may make sight corrections at any time during the course.

6.10.3.6. Trainees will do all firing in the bipod mode.

6.10.3.7. Ammunition belts should be divided up to match the required rounds for each order of fire. After firing the required number of bursts at each paster, trainees may go back (time permitting) and reengage targets still posing a threat (i.e., no hits). Rounds may not be fired after the cease fire command is given during phase II.

6.10.3.8. During phase I, order 3, the trainee is to practise controlled burst firing while applying the basic fundamentals of M249 marksmanship. This exercise gives the instructor an opportunity to detect common errors by analyzing each of the four pasters.

6.10.3.9. When engaging deep targets and linear with depth targets, the operator will engage targets as a single gun covering the entire target. For example, initial lay on the linear target with depth (pasters 7 thru 8) is midpoint. The operator then traverses and searches to the near flank (left), back to the far flank (right), and then back to the midpoint. Initial lay on the deep target (pasters 5 thru 6) is also midpoint. The operator then searches down to the near end, up to the far end, and then back to the midpoint.

6.10.3.10. Phase I, order 5. After engaging both point targets (B5 and B6), the operator will immediately put the gun on safe and don the protective mask and gloves. The operator will then engage the linear target with depth (B7 thru B8).

6.10.3.11. Conduct a barrel change before starting Phase II.

6.10.3.12. Phase II, order 2. After engaging both point targets (D5 and D6), the operator will immediately put the gun on safe and don the protective mask from the worn carrier and CWDE gloves. The operator will then engage the linear target with depth (D7 thru D8).

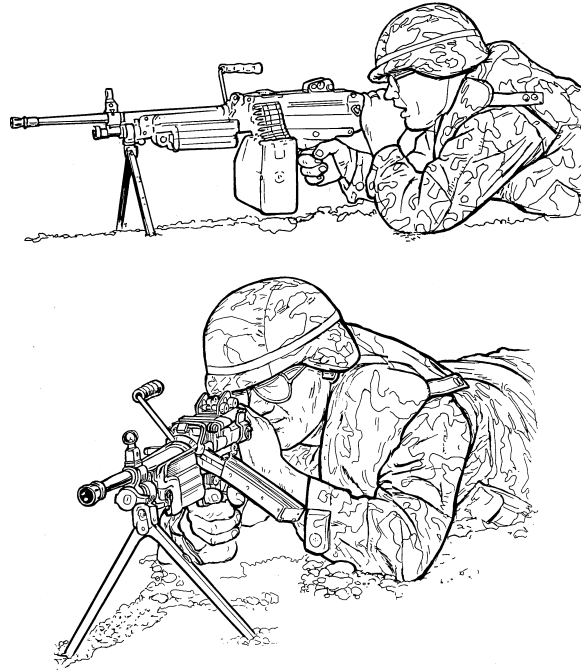
6.10.3.13. During Phase I, trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision. Resume firing once immediate action has been properly performed. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (obstruction not in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

6.10.3.14. Trainees will clear their own stoppages under instructor supervision during each order of fire in Phase II. Instructors will stop the time, and supervise trainee actions. Resume the time limit once immediate action has been properly performed. Give additional time to complete the order of fire if the trainee has, or is in the process of, successfully applying immediate or remedial action to clear the stoppage. The ultimate goal is for the trainee to understand why the stoppage occurred and to have the ability to correct the problem and continue firing. **WARNING:** If a light recoil or difference in report is experienced, the instructor must verify the weapon is safe to fire (projectile not stuck in barrel) after the stoppage is cleared.

6.10.3.14.1. Instructor personnel must wear hearing and eye protection on the firing line. Trainees must wear hearing protection. Eye protection, such as Spectacles, Industrial, NSN 4240-01-140-0282, is optional but, strongly recommended.

6.10.3.15. AF Form 522 should only reflect qualified "Q" or unqualified "UQ" for the entire course. If the trainees fail to qualify on order 1 or order 2 of the evaluation, trainees are unqualified. They need only to refire and meet qualification criteria for the order failed to achieve qualified status.

Figure 6.3. M249 Prone Position (Bipod).



Prone Position (Bipod). The shooter (right handed) assumes a prone position behind the gun keeping the body in line with the barrel. Legs are spread a comfortable distance apart with heels down and toes pointed outward. Place left hand on top of the stock and grasp the pistol grip with the right hand. Maintain a firm, steady pressure down and to the rear with both hands (pull the gun down and tightly into the shoulder). Rest cheek lightly against the stock and left hand, with shoulders level and elbows an equal distance apart below the receiver of the gun.

Figure 6.4. M249 Prone Position (Bipod with Gas Mask).



Prone Position (Bipod With Gas Mask). The shooter (right handed) assumes a prone position behind the gun keeping the body in line with the barrel. Legs are spread a comfortable distance apart with heels down and toes pointed outward. Place left hand on top of the stock and grasp the pistol grip with the right hand. Maintain a firm, steady pressure down and to the rear with both hands (pull the gun down and tightly into the shoulder). Rest cheek lightly against the stock and left hand, with shoulders level and elbows an equal distance apart below the receiver of the gun.

Figure 6.5. M249 Automatic Rifle Performance Evaluations.

Before Test. Instructors must prepare the test station and equipment configuration the same for all people evaluated. Return the weapon and equipment to operational condition following previous evaluations. Instructors must make every effort to make sure the instructions are the same for all people evaluated.

During Test. Instructors are not to help trainees. Instructors are to intervene only to prevent injury to personnel or damage to equipment, or when the trainee demonstrates inability to complete a step in the task sequence. If necessary, instructors will perform steps or procedures necessary to continue the evaluation. Instructors will evaluate task performance and document results on the forms provided.

After Test. After each performance task, instructors will provide remedial training for all items performed incorrectly. Instructors will demonstrate the correct procedures and explain what the trainee did wrong. Instructors must then prepare the test station for the next evaluation. Return weapon to operational condition if required, and reconfigure weapon and equipment to the start position.

Scoring Results. Instructors will evaluate all tasks and individual steps for completing the tasks and annotate the score sheet as "GO" or "NO-GO." Performing individual steps out of sequence, adding steps, or accomplishing unnecessary actions do not necessarily constitute task failure. Instructors must evaluate student's performance to determine if actions taken were safe procedures, resulted in correct functioning and operation, and accomplished the purpose of the task. Tasks not completed within the established time limits are scored as "NO-GO."

1. Performance Evaluation 1:

- Task: Clear the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover closed, bolt forward, and safety on safe.
- Standard: Without assistance, clear the M249 within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Push safety to fire.	_____	_____
2.	Lock the bolt to the rear.	_____	_____
3.	Push safety to safe.	_____	_____
4.	Return cocking handle forward.	_____	_____
5.	Open cover and inspect cover, feed tray, receiver, and chamber.	_____	_____
6.	Take safety off, close the cover, and ride the bolt forward.	_____	_____
7.	Push safety to safe.	_____	_____

2. Performance Evaluation 2:

- Task: Load the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover closed, bolt forward, weapon on safe, belt of dummy ammunition.
- Standard: Without assistance, load the M249 within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Take safety off and lock bolt to rear.	_____	_____
2.	Return cocking lever forward, put safety on, and open cover.	_____	_____
3.	Place the dummy ammunition belt into the feed tray with the first round against cartridge stop.	_____	_____

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
4.	Close and secure the cover.	_____	_____

3. Performance Evaluation 3:

- Task: Clear the M249 from the Full-Load Position:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the bolt locked to the rear, dummy ammunition round in the feed tray groove, cover closed, and safety on.
- Standard: Without assistance, clear the M249 from the full-load position within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Push safety to safe.	_____	_____
2.	Open the cover and remove the ammunition from the feed tray.	_____	_____
3.	Inspect the cover, feed tray, receiver, and chamber.	_____	_____
4.	Close the cover, push the safety to fire, press the trigger, and ride the bolt forward.	_____	_____
5.	Push safety to safe.	_____	_____

4. Performance Evaluation 4:

- Task: Disassemble (field strip) the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the bolt locked to the rear, cover closed, and weapon on safe.
- Standard: Without assistance, disassemble the M249 into the eight major groups within 4 minutes.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Clear the weapon.	_____	_____
2.	Lower butt stock group.	_____	_____
3.	Remove spring and guide.	_____	_____
4.	Remove slide and piston assembly.	_____	_____
5.	Separate the bolt from the slide.	_____	_____
6.	Separate slide from piston assembly.	_____	_____
7.	Remove barrel group.	_____	_____
8.	Remove gas regulator.	_____	_____
9.	Remove hand guard.	_____	_____
10.	Remove butt stock assembly and trigger mechanism.	_____	_____
11.	Remove gas cylinder group.	_____	_____
12.	Remove bipod group.	_____	_____

5. Performance Evaluation 5:

- Task: Assemble the M249:
- Condition: Given a disassembled (field stripped) M249.
- Standard: Without assistance, assemble the M249 within 4 minutes.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Attach bipod assembly.	_____	_____
2.	Install gas cylinder.	_____	_____
3.	Attach trigger mechanism and butt stock assembly.	_____	_____
4.	Attach handguard assembly.	_____	_____
5.	Install gas regulator and collar.	_____	_____
6.	Install barrel group	_____	_____
7.	Attach slide to piston assembly.	_____	_____
8.	Attach bolt to slide.	_____	_____
9.	Install slide and piston assembly.	_____	_____
10.	Install spring and spring guide.	_____	_____
11.	Raise and secure butt stock.	_____	_____

6. Performance Evaluation 6:

- Task: Function Check the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover open, bolt forward, and safety on.
- Standard: Without assistance, perform a function check on an M249 within 30 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Push safety to fire and lock the bolt to the rear.	_____	_____
2.	Close the cover, push the safety to safe, and press the trigger.	_____	_____
3.	Push the safety to fire, and press the trigger while riding the bolt forward.	_____	_____

7. Performance Evaluation 7:

- Task: Perform Immediate Action Procedures on the M249:
- Condition: Given an M249 with the cover closed, dummy round in chamber, bolt forward, belt of dummy ammunition in the feed tray, and safety lever on fire.
- Standard: Without assistance, perform immediate action on the M249 within 15 seconds.

STEP	TASK	GO	NO-GO
1.	Pull the cocking handle back, locking the bolt to the rear.	_____	_____
2.	Observe ejection port to see if cartridge case, belt link, or round is ejected.	_____	_____
3.	If cartridge case, belt link, or round is ejected, return cocking handle forward and continue firing.	_____	_____

GLOSSARY OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**Abbreviations and Acronyms**

AFI	Air Force Instruction
AFOSI	Air Force Office of Special Investigations
AFPD	Air Force Policy Directive
AFQC	Air Force Qualification Course
AFRC	Air Force Reserve Command
AFSC	Air Force Specialty Code
BSZGP	Battle Sight Zero Group
CRC	Combat Rifle Course
CWDE	Chemical Warfare Defense Ensemble
Fig	Figure
FM	Field Manual
GTA	Graphic Training Aid
GL	Grenade Launcher
IDEA	Innovative Development through Employee Awareness
ITO	Intermediate Training Objectives
LALPS	Laser Aiming Light Projection System
LAW	Light Antitank Weapon
LBE	Load Bearing Equipment
LBV	Load Bearing Vest
NSN	National Stock Number
NVD	Night Vision Device
NVG	Night Vision Goggles
mm	Millimeter
MAJCOM	Major Command
PDO	Publishing Distribution Office
PPC	Practical Pistol Course
SEI	Special Experience Identifier
SF	Security Force
SPC	Specialized Pistol Course
SRC	Specialized Rifle Course
TM	Technical Manual
T.O.	Technical Order
TP	Training Practice